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No. 694.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1768.

The following is a Copy of a Letter wrote by the House of Representatives, in the last Session of the General Assembly, and now transmitted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, occasioned by his Lordship's extraordinary Letter to his Excellency the Governor of that Province of the 22d of April last—Extracts from which were laid before them——These Extracts alone are sufficient to shew the Justice of what has been frequently said in this Paper, That some of the most virulent, as well as perfidious Enemies of this Province, are Residents in it; and a Man needs not his Political Spectacles, clearly to discern who they are.——If Lord Hillsborough is not an impartial Man and a Friend to Truth, he will go on at least "being deceiv'd."——But if he be that honest and possible Man, which consideration his Station, we ought to presume, he could surely spurn upon the little Tale and false Tale-Bearer, who had the Insolence to think of misleading the King's Ministers to the unspeakable Prejudice of his Majesty's Service, and Loyalty of his Subjects in America.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, *June* 30, 1768.

My LORD,

HIS Excellency the Governor of this Province has been pleased to communicate to the House of Representatives Extracts of a Letter he had received from your Lordship, dated Whitehall, 22d of April 1768; wherein it is declared to be the Royal Pleasure, that he should require of them, in his Majesty's Name, to rescind the Resolution, which gave Birth, to a circular Letter, from the Speaker of the last House, and to declare their Disapprobation of and Dissent to that rash and hasty Proceeding.

The House are humbly of Opinion, that a Requisition from the Throne of this Nature, to a British House of Commons, has been very unusual: Perhaps there has been no such Precedent since the Revolution: If this be the Case, some very aggravated Representations of this Measure must have been made to his Majesty, to induce him to require of *this* House, to rescind a Resolution of a former House, upon Pain of forfeiting their Existence: For, my Lord, the House of Representatives, duly elected, are constituted by the Royal Charter, the representative Body of his Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province, in the General Assembly.——Your Lordship is pleased to say, that his Majesty considers this Step "as evidently tending to create unwarrantable Combinations, and to excite an unjustifiable Opposition to the Constitutional Authority of Parliament": The House therefore thought it their indispensible Duty, immediately to revise the Letter referred to; and carefully to recollect as far as they were able, the Sentiments which prevailed in that House, to induce them to revert to, and resolve on the Measure.

It may be necessary to observe, that the People in this Province have attended with a deep Concern, to the several Acts of the British Parliament, which impose Duties and Taxes on the Colonies; not for the Purpose of regulating the Trade, but with the sole Intention of raising a Revenue. This Concern, my Lord, so far from being limited within the Circle of a few inconsiderate Persons, is become universal: The most respectable for Fortune, Rank and Station, as well as Probity and Understanding in the Province, with very few Exceptions, are alarmed with Apprehensions of the fatal Consequences, of a Power, exercised in any one Part of the British Empire, to command and apply the Property of their fellow Subjects at Discretion! This Consideration prevailed on the last House of Representatives, to resolve on a humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to the King, the common Head and Father of *all* his People, for his gracious Interposition, in Favor of his Subjects of *this* Province.—If your Lordship, whom his Majesty has honored with the American Department, has been instrumental in presenting a Petition, so interesting to the Well being of his loyal Subjects here, this House beg Leave to make their most grateful Acknowledgements, and to implore your continued Aid and Patronage.

As all his Majesty's North American Subjects, are alike affected by these parliamentary Revenue Acts, the former House very justly supposed, that each of the Assemblies on the Continent, would take such Methods of obtaining Redress, as should be tho't by them respectively to be regular and proper: And being desirous, that the several Applications should harmonize with each other, they resolved on their circular Letter, wherein their only View seems to be, to advertize their sister Colonies of the Measures *they* had taken upon a *common* and important Concern, without once calling upon them, to adopt those Measures or any other.

Your Lordship, surely, will not think it a Crime in that House, to have taken a Step, which was perfectly consistent with the Constitution; and had a natural Tendency to compose the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects of this and his other Colonies, until in his royal Clemency He should afford them Relief: At a Time, when it seemed to be the evident Design of a Party, to prevent calm, deliberate, rational and constitutional Measures from being pursued; or to stop the Distresses of the People from reaching his Majesty's Ear, and consequently to precipitate them into a State of Desperation, and melancholy Extremity! Thus, my Lord, it appears to this House: And your Lordship will impartially judge, whether a Representation of it to his Majesty as a Measure "of an inflammatory nature"—as a Step evidently tending "to create unwarrantable Combinations," and, "to excite an unjustifiable Opposition to the constitutional Authority of the Parliament," be not injurious to the Representatives of this People, and an Affront to his Majesty himself.

An attempt, my Lord, to impress the Royal Mind, with a Jealousy of his faithful Subjects, for which there are no just Grounds, is a Crime of the most malignant Nature; as it tends to disturb and destroy that mutual Confidence between the Prince and the Subjects, which is the only true Basis of publick Happiness and Security. Your Lordship, upon Inquiry may find that such vile and wicked Attempts have been made.

It is an inexpressible Grief to the People of this province, to find *repeated* Censures falling upon them, not from Ministers of State alone, but from Majesty itself! Grounded on Letters and Accusations from the Governor, a Sight of which, tho' repeatedly requested of his Excellency, is refused.—There is no Evil of this Life which they so keenly feel, as the Displeasure of their Sovereign: It is a Punishment, which they are assured his Majesty would never inflict, but upon a Representation of the Injustice of it from his Servants whom he confides in.—Your Lordship will allow the House to appeal to your own Candor, upon the grievous Hardship of their being made to suffer so severe a Misfortune, without ever being called to answer for themselves, or even made acquainted with the Matters of Charge alledged against them: A Right, which by the common Rules of Society, founded in the eternal Laws of Reason and Equity, they are justly intitled to. The House is not willing to trespass upon your Patience: They *could* recite Numbers of Instances, since Governor Bernard has been honored by his Majesty to preside over this Province, of their suffering the King's Displeasure, through the Instrumentality of the Governor, intimated by the Secretary of State, without the least previous Notice, that they had ever deviated from the Path of their Duty. This they humbly conceive, is full Matter of Complaint, and it may serve to convince your Lordship, that his Excellency has not that tender Feeling for his Majesty's Subjects, which is characteristick of a good Governor, and of which the Sovereign affords an illustrious Example.

It is the good Fortune of the House to be able to shew, that the Measure of the last House, referred to in your Lordship's Letter to the Governor, has been grossly misrepresented, in all its Circumstances. And it is Matter of Astonishment, that a Transaction of the House, the Business of which is constantly done in the open view of the World, could be thus distorted; a Transaction, which by Special Order of the House was laid before his Excellency, whose Duty to his Majesty, is, at least, not to misinform him.

His Excellency could not but acknowledge in Justice to that House, that Moderation took Place in the Beginning of the Session: This is a Truth, my Lord: It was a Principle with the House, to conduct the Affairs of Government in their Department, so as to avoid the least Occasion of Offence: As an Instance of their pacific Disposition, they granted a further Establishment, for one of his Majesty's Garrisons in the Province, rather to gratify his Excellency, who had requested it, than from a full Conviction of its necessity.—But your Lordship is informed, that this Moderation "did not continue", and that "instead of a Spirit of Prudence and Respect to the Constitution, which seemed at that Time to influence the Conduct of a large Majority of the Members of this House, at the End of the Session, presumed to revert to, and resolve on a Measure of an inflammatory nature"—That it was an "unlawful Proceeding,"—"contrary to the real Sense of the House"—and "procured by Surprize."—My Lord, the Journals and Minutes of the House will prove the contrary of all this: And to convince your Lordship, the House beg Leave to lay before you, the several Resolutions, relating to these Matters, as they stand recorded.

The House having finished their Petition to the King, and their Letters to divers of his Majesty's Ministers, a Motion was regularly made, on the 21st of January, *which was the Middle of the Session*, and a Resolution was then taken, to appoint a Time to consider the Expediency of writing to the Assemblies of the other Colonies on this Continent, with Respect to the Importance of their joining with them in petitioning his Majesty at this Time. Accordingly, on the Day assigned, there being Eighty Two Members present, a Number always allowed to be sufficient to make a full House, the Question was debated; in Consequence of which, a Motion took Place, that Letters be wrote to the several Assemblies of the Provinces and Colonies on the Continent, acquainting them that the House had taken into Consideration the Difficulties to which they are, and must be reduced, by the Operation of the late Acts of Parliament, for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies; and have resolved on a humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to his Majesty for Redress, and also upon proper Representations to his Majesty's Ministers on the Subject: And to desire that they would severally take such constitutional Measures thereupon, as they should judge most proper. And the Question upon the Motion passed in the Negative.—On Thursday the 28th of February, it was moved in the House, that the foregoing Question be reconsidered, so far as to leave it at large; and conformable to a standing Rule of the House, that no Vote or Order shall be reconsidered at any Time, unless the House be as full as when such Vote or Order was passed, the Number in the House was called for, and it appearing that Eighty Two Members were present*, the Question was put and passed in the Affirmative by a large Majority: And by an immediately subsequent Resolve, the first Vote was ordered to be erased.—The same Day, the Resolution which gave Birth to the circular Letter took Place; A Question being regularly moved and fairly debated, whether the House would appoint a Committee to prepare a Letter to be sent to each of the Houses of Representatives and Burgesses on the Continent, to inform them of the Measures which this House has taken with Regard to the Difficulties arising from the Acts of Parliament for levying Duties and Taxes on the American Colonies, and report to the House; which passed in the Affirmative; and a Committee was appointed accordingly; This Committee, after Deliberation a Week, reported the Letter which was read in the House and accepted almost unanimously; and fair Copies of the same were ordered to be taken, for the Speaker to sign and forward as soon as might be: And this Day there were Eighty Three Members in the House.

The Day following an Order passed, that a fair Copy of the Letter be transmitted to *Dennis DeBerdt*, Esq; in London. The Design of which was, that he might be able to produce it, as necessity might require, to prevent any misrepresentation of its true Spirit and Design.

On Saturday the 15th of February, in Order that no possible Occasion might be taken by the Governor, to think that the Debates and Resolutions were designed to be kept a Secret from his Excellency, the House came into the following Resolution, viz. Whereas this House hath directed, that a Letter be sent to the several Houses of Representatives and Burgesses of the British Colonies on the Continent, setting forth the Sentiments of this House, with Regard to the Great Difficulties that must accrue by the Operation of divers Acts of Parliament, for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies, with the sole and express Purpose of Raising a Revenue; and their Proceedings thereon, in a humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to the King, and such Representations to his Majesty's Ministers, as they apprehend may have a Tendency to obtain Redress: And, whereas it is the Opinion of this House, that all effectual Methods should be taken, to cultivate an Harmony between the several Branches of this Government, as being necessary to promote the Prosperity of his Majesty's Government in this Province: Resolved, That a Committee wait on his Excellency the Governor, and acquaint him that a Copy of the Letter aforesaid, will be laid before him as soon as it can be drafted; as well as of all the Proceedings of this House relative to said Affair, if he shall desire it. And a Committee was appointed, who waited on his Excellency accordingly.—On Monday following, the House resolved on the Establishment already mentioned, which is observed only to shew your Lordship, that there was at this Time, no Disposition in the House, "to revive unhappy Divisions and Distractions so prejudicial to the true Interest of Great Britain and the Colonies."

The House beg Leave to apologize to your Lordship, for the Trouble given you, in particular a Narration of Facts; which they thought necessary to satisfy your Lordship;—That the Resolution of the last House referred to by your Lordship, was not an unfair Proceeding, procured by Surprize in a thin House, as his Majesty has been informed; but the declared Sense of a large Majority, when the House was full; That the Governor of the Province was made fully acquainted with the Measure, and never signified his Disapprobation of it to the House, which it is presumed he would have done, in Duty to his Majesty, if he had thought it was of evil Tendency: And, that therefore, that House had sufficient Reason to be confirmed in their own Opinion of the Measure, as being the Production of Moderation and Prudence. And the House humbly rely on the Royal Clemency, That to petition his Majesty will not be deemed by him to be inconsistent with a Respect to the British Constitution as settled at the Revolution by William the Third: That to acquaint their Fellow Subjects involved in the same Distress, of their having in dutiful full Hopes of Success, exerted, they had invited the Union of all America in one joint Supplication, would not be discountenanced by our gracious Sovereign, as a Measure of an inflammatory Nature: That when your Lordship shall in Justice lay a true State of these Matters before his Majesty, he will no longer consider them as

* *The same Number as before: It is to be observed that the House at that Time consisted of about 110 Members: By the Royal Charter forty make a Quorum; hence it appears that Eighty two Members are more than double the Number sufficient legally to transact Business, and more than three Quarters of the whole House.*

‖ Vide Pa. 59 — vid. pa. 157. ◊ Gov.r Barnard. ✓ pa. 43. = vid. Charter pa. 1077.
† As. molas. Act. pa. 9 — Class Act pa. 735. Vol. 1 — Mutiny Act pa. 274. § vid. petition pa. 51 (a) For the Letters, vid. Index, (b) Vid. Bill Rights pa. 1053.

tending to create unwarrantable Combinations, or excite an unjustifiable Opposition to the constitutional Authority of the Parliament: That he will then clearly discern, who, are of that desperate Faction, which is continually disturbing the publick Tranquility; and, that while his Arm is extended, for the Protection of his distressed and injured Subjects, he will frown upon all those, who to gratify their own Passions, have dared even to attempt to deceive him!

The House of Representatives of this Province, have more than once, during the Administration of Governor Bernard been under a necessity of intreating his Majesty's Ministers to suspend their further Judgment, upon such Representations of the Temper of the People, and the Conduct of the Assembly, as they were able to make appear to be injurious: The same Indulgence this House now beg of your Lordship: And beseech your Lordship to patronize them so far as to make a favorable Representation of their Conduct to the King our Sovereign: It being the highest Ambition of this House, and the People whom they represent, to stand before his Majesty in their just Character of affectionate and loyal Subjects.

Signed by the Speaker.

To the PRINTERS of the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

IF the Design of the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter of the 22d of April last, to the Colony of Rhode Island, was to detach and divert them from uniting with the Continent, in all legal Endeavours, for a Removal of general Grievances, he hath missed of his Aim. This Colony is but the more confirmed of the Necessity of a general Union, when the Oppression is common. This I think I may say, after having heard no one, even during the Session of Assembly in which that Letter was read, express the least Censure of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, for writing the circular Letter complained of; but, on the contrary, that Proceeding is universally approved of. If it be the Privilege of every Subject to petition to the King, it is undoubtedly the Right of a whole Country to unite in a Supplication for Redress of Grievances, which equally effect them all. This Colony have adopted the Measures recommended to them by their Brethren of the Massachusetts-Bay, and a Committee hath been appointed to prepare a Draft of a Petition on the Subjects recommended, who will soon report to the Assembly, notwithstanding the Earl's Letter; and there cannot be the least Doubt, but that such Petition will be forwarded as soon as may be, as at the Time when his surprizing Letter was received, the Assembly were addressed by the Speaker of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, on the Subject contained in the circular Letter from Boston, wherein the Sentiments of that ancient and respectable Government appear to coincide with those of the Massachusetts-Bay, to which Address the House directed their Speaker to send an Answer, and signify their full Approbation of the Sentiments therein contained, and to assure him, that Measures similar to those taken in that Dominion should be pursued. And I am authorized to say, that an Answer from our House of Commons, in this Colony, to the Letter from Boston, would have been sent, and made public, had it not been for the Intervention of some special Business, which engrossed the Attention of the House so much, during their Session of only three or four Days Continuance, that they omitted to give any particular Direction to their Speaker in that Behalf, many of the House supposing he would have written an Answer *ex Officio*, as the House had entered into the Measures recommended.

Upon a Re-examination of the circular Letter from the Massachusetts-Bay (with all due Submission to the Sagacity of his Lordship) nobody amongst us can discover any dangerous or factious Tendency therein, or conceive it to be calculated to inflame the Minds of the King's Subjects in the Colonies, or to promote any unwarrantable Combinations, or to subvert any Principles of the Constitution: We rather think it a Measure of the highest Expediency—that the Principles therein held forth are right, & in which all the Colonies on the Continent are unanimous in Sentiment. A Recession of one Jot from the Principles contained in that Letter, would be dangerous to the general Safety; and from the Reception it hath met with, we hope that the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay will have the Fortitude to endure all Extremities, rather than rescind any Resolutions that gave Birth to it.

One would think, that a joint Supplication would meet with a more gracious Reception than separate and different Prayers. In public and joint Worship of the Supreme Being, a special Promise of a Blessing is annexed. Is it not very strange, then, that the Minister should attempt to make us believe, that the Recommendation from the principal Government to the several Legislatures in this remote Part of the World, to join in beseeching our gracious Sovereign to consider and remove our Griefs, is dangerous or factious? He might as well persuade us, that in a Time of Pestilence or Famine, an united Supplication to Heaven, to remove the Calamity was an unwarrantable Combination.

Unless the Colonies are for tamely yielding up every valuable Privilege, the Minister ought to be plainly told, that let his single Opinion be what it may, they so far understand their own liberties, that they will at all Times, when they see fit, confer together, and correspond about their joint Concernments, without asking his Leave, and that they have a lawful Right so to do.

If our Petitions are prevented from reaching the royal Ear—if the most dutiful Supplications are called unwarrantable Combinations—and, in fine, if Legislation in this Country is suspended, because we decently declare our Rights, & pray for a Continuance of them, of what Use are Agents at the Court of Great-Britain? If I might advise in this Matter, I would propose a general Revocation of their Powers, and a Discontinuance of any further Commerce or Business with the Inhabitants of a Country, who, being only Fellow-Subjects, would tyrannize over us.

ROGER MARTYN.

Colony of Rhode-Island, July 5, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Jonathan Woolley*, late of *Redford*, deceased, are desired forthwith to come and settle Accounts with *John Jones*, of *Concord*, Administrator on said Estate. *Concord, June 14, 1768.*

BOSTON, July 11, 1768.

Lord H—lb—gh upon his first entering upon the American Department, has given such substantial proofs not only of his great affection towards us, but of his superior abilities as a statesman, as must lead Americans to repose the greatest confidence in him, and to forecast the happiest consequences from his administration.—His circular letter to the governors of the other provinces is a striking specimen of British policy, and will no doubt serve to convince the several colonies of the great impropriety of uniting among themselves to obtain a redress of grievances, the most intollerable, and of the wisdom of one colonies treating another with contempt, in order to recommend themselves to ministerial mercy and indulgencies.—His Letter[1] to Governor B——d requiring him to demand of the assembly of the Massachusetts, their *rescinding* the resolution of a former house, or what amounts to the same thing, an immediate surrendering up the invaluable rights and privileges of their constituents, is wrote with an air and manner becoming the dignity of a secretary of state, and must manifest to the world the extent of his abilities, the purity of his intentions, and the moderation of his views. There is one thing however which gives us too serious apprehensions, and that is, to perceive any part of administration giving so ready and full credit to what is reported to them concerning the dispositions and conduct of the people respecting the new regulations, by those who first projected them, and whose salaries, pensions and expectations, are wholly founded upon the establishment of an American revenue.—Governor B——d's misrepresentations on this head are as numerous, as the consequences are like to be injurious and distressful.—Our humble and dutiful representations and petitions are not like to reach the royal hand; our legislature has been dissolved without allowing them time to go through the most important business, even that of a taxation, and no assembly of the people we are told upon the most urgent necessity can now be called in the old constitutional way, but must if done at all be summoned by a new power in a new way; Things are now tending faster than we could have wish'd to a most important crisis—Those whose private views and evil machinations have thus precipitated affairs, must answer for the *great event*.

To the PRINTERS,

'TIS said in some of our papers that the Lightning *broke the iron spindle* on Mr. Shrafft's Summer house behind the Custom house. Persons well versed in Electrical History found no difficulty in disputing the fact; others have conceived a degree of uncandidness from that account, as they think it may justly lessen the dependance which has of late years been laid upon communicating iron rods. You are desired to assure the Publick that the progress of the lightning in this instance is a very strong recommendation of those rods. If the stroke was downwards, it took first an iron spindle about 18 inches long fix'd into the end of a wooden vane-staff, which if perfectly dry would doubtless have been shiver'd in pieces, but wet afforded a tolerable communication from the spindle to two large deck nails by which the staff was fastened; but this part being covered was dry; the staff was therefore forced from the building; and the materials which cover'd the two nails were thrown to a great distance. It's progress from this was down the greatest quantity of neighbouring metal,—the lines of nails at the hip of the roof; the lap shingles if took off not quite down to the corner of the eaves, but only till it came immediately over a double line of lath nails within, and a double line of clapboard nails without the building, forcing off the plaister and some clapboards. The House is high, entered by stairs; the plaistering therefore does not come near the ground; where that ends a line of large board nails in the corner post finished the communication quite to the earth: to follow these it shiver'd the dry post greatly.

IF any Person has a Demand on the Estate of Mr. *William Corbett*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, he may be immediately paid on applying and bringing satisfactory Proof to *Thomas Gray*, Executor to the Testament of the Deceased.——Those that are indebted, are desired to be as speedy as possible in making Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

At such a Rate as that it may be tho't that the Income will pay the Interest and Repairs.

The following Estates in the Town of *Boston*;

A House, three Rooms on a Floor, well finished, with good Accommodations; the Land 25 Feet Front, 136 Feet Rear, with a large Brick Store behind the House, and before it a Building improved by Mr. *Barber*, as an Insurance-Office, near to Dr. *Clarke's*, in Fore-Street, at the North-End.

A House, in Sheaf-Street, leading from the late Dr. *Cutler's* Church, to the North Burying-Ground, four Rooms on a Floor, well finished, now improved in two Tenements.

A House of two Tenements, fronting the Old-North-Meeting-House-Square, with a small Tenement adjoining in Bell-Alley. And,

Two Lots of Land, No. 28 & 51, at the West End of the Town.

Any Person minded to purchase, may apply to

THOMAS GRAY.

TO BE SOLD,

A *FARM* in *Ashford* in *Connecticut*, 80 Miles from *Boston*, and about a Mile from the Meeting-House, about 70 Acres of Land, with a good House and Barn, all cleared, with a small Wood-Lot adjoining, with three small Orchards with good Fruit, in the Occupation of *Jacob Dana*, Esq; Also a Farm in the Occupation of *Anderson Dana*, near the above Farm, with two Dwelling-Houses and a Barn, with a fine large Orchard, containing 28 Acres and 7 Rods; the above Farms will be sold one half Money down, and Time given for the other, with good Security; enquire of *Philip Freeman*, at the Blue-Clove in Union-Street, near the Mill-Bridge.

A SONG.

Now much in Vogue in *North-America*.
To the Tune of HEARTS OF OAK, &c.

COME, join Hand in Hand, brave AMERICANS all,
And rouse your bold Hearts at fair LIBERTY's Call;
No *tyrannous Acts* shall suppress your *just Claim*,
Or stain with *Dishonour* AMERICA's Name.
In FREEDOM we're BORN, and in FREEDOM we'll LIVE
Our Purses are ready,
Steady, Friends, Steady,
Not as SLAVES, but as FREEMEN our Money we'll give.

Our worthy *Forefathers*—let's give them a Cheer—
To *Climates unknown* did courageously steer;
Thro' *Oceans* to *Deserts* for *Freedom* they came,
And dying bequeath'd us their *Freedom* and *Fame*.
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.

Their generous Bosoms all Dangers despis'd,
So *highly*, *so wisely*, their BIRTHRIGHTS they priz'd;
We'll keep what they gave,—we will piously keep,
Nor Frustrate their Toils on the Land or the Deep.
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.

The TREE their own Hands had to LIBERTY rear'd,
They liv'd to behold growing strong and rever'd;
With Transport then cry'd, "now our Wishes we gain,
For our Children shall gather the Fruits of our Pain."
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.

Swarms of *Placemen* and * *Pensioners* soon will appear,
Like Locusts deforming the Charms of the Year;
Suns vainly will rise, Showers vainly descend,
If *we* are to *drudge for* what *others* shall *spend*.
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.

Then join Hand in Hand brave AMERICANS all,
By *uniting* we stand, by *dividing* we fall;
IN SO RIGHTEOUS A CAUSE let us hope to succeed,
For Heaven approves of each generous Deed.—
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.

All Ages shall speak with *Amaze* and *Applause*,
Of the *Courage* we'll shew IN SUPPORT OF OUR LAWS
To DIE we can *bear*—but to SERVE we *disdain*—
For SHAME is to *Freemen* more dreadful than PAIN.—
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c.

This Bumper I crown for our SOVEREIGN's Health,
And this for BRITANNIA's Glory and Wealth;
That Wealth and that Glory immortal may be,
If *she* is but *just*—and if *we* are but *free*.—
In FREEDOM we're BORN, &c. D.

* *The Ministry* have already begun to give away, in PENSIONS, the *Money* they lately took out of our Pockets, WITHOUT OUR CONSENT.

Spring Beaver.

A Quantity of choice SPRING BEAVER and MOOSE SKINS, to be sold cheap for Cash, at Mr. *Robert Gould's* Store in Back-Street, if apply'd for immediately.

WHEREAS *the late Company of* John *and* Thomas Stevenson *is dissolved by the Death of the said* John, *he the said* Thomas *finds himself necessitated in this Way to call upon all Persons indebted to the late Company (as well as to* Thomas *in his personal Right) immediately to make Payment to* Robert Moodie, *Merchant, at his Store near* Faneuil-Hall, *in* Boston: *But all those Debtors who live in or near the Town of* Hingham (*where* Thomas *now keeps Store*) *may make Payment to him there; and all those Debtors who shall neglect to make Payment, may expect to be sued to next* October *Court.*

Boston, July 18th 1768.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, coarse and fine, Plains, Serges, Cambletts, Callimancoes, Manchester Velvets, Irish Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks of sundry Sorts, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hose, Ribbons, &c. &c. Also sundry Articles of Houshold, A Variety of Wearing Apparel,—Silver Watches, &c. Also, Half a Dozen Mahogany Chair-Frames.

THIS is to Caution any Person from Purchasing the Ticket No. 1963, in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter A, as said Ticket was Stolen, and the Managers have Intelligence thereof.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Coggeshall, Williams, Smith, Olds, Odell and Higgins from Connecticut. Starry from Rhode-Island. Darracott from Grenada and Turks-Island. Wardale from Grenada. Atwood from Annapolis-Royal. Cook from Hispaniola. Hoskins from Esequibo. Parker from Philadelphia. Johnson from Nevis. Wier from Magdalans Islands. Haith from Louisbourgh. Marman from North Carolina. Price from Guadaloupe.

CLEARED OUT.

Higgins, Lewis, Rice, Rogers and Hurd for Connecticut. Nobel, Cornean and Smith for Newfoundland. Martin and Davis for Maryland. Ford for Halifax. Clark for North-Carolina.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Kennedy for Bilboa. Coggeshall, Williams, Odel & Smith for Connecticut. Gerrish for Europe. Brown for Newfoundland. Thatcher for Maryland. Parker for Philadelphia. Lurty for Virginia.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Six Whites Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 44 *m. after* 2		*Friday*, 33 *m. after* 5	
Tuesday, 29 *m. after* 3		*Saturday*, 16 *m. after* 6	
Wednesday, 5 *m. after* 4		*Lord's Day*, 4 *m. after* 7	
Thursday, 49 *m. after* 4		*Day's Length* 15 *Hours* 21 *Day*, 4 *After.*	

[1] Lord Hillsborough || Governor Barnard ¶ By Mr Dickinson, Author of the Farmers Letters. § pa. 149. = vid pa. 43. x vid pa. 150 + pa. 157. ~ vid. in y Index.

The following Proceedings of the Town of *Marblehead* we received last Saturday Afternoon by Express, and is Published by their Desire.

To the Hon. *James Otis*, Esq; Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; *Mr. Samuel Adams*, *John Hancock*, Esq; *Joseph Williams*, Esq; *Mr. Samuel Howe*, *Mr. Jazaniah Tucker*, *Ebenezer Thayer*, Esq; *James Humphrey*, Esq; *Mr. Joshua Hearsey*, *Mr. Jabez Fisher*, *Capt. Benja. White*, *Mr. Hezekiah Gay*, *Mr. Eliakim Morse*, *Elisha Adams*, Esq; *Joseph Clay*, Esq; *Capt. Eleazer Kingsbery*, *Dr. Samuel Holten*, *Captain Michael Farley*, *Joseph Garrish*, Esq; *Benjamin Greenleaf*, Esq; *Mr. Ebenezer Burrill*, *Samuel Phillips*, Esq; *Captain Henry Hasket*, *Humphry Hopson*, Esq; *Capt. Nathaniel Currier*, *Thomas Sanders*, *jun.* Esq; *Aaron Wood*, Esq; *Jonathan Bagley*, Esq; *Benjamin Milliken*, Esq; *Capt. Samuel Smith*, *Andrew Bordman*, Esq; *Edward Sheaffe*, Esq; *Mr. John Remmington*, *Capt. James Barrett*, *Capt. Abraham Fuller*, *Mr. Samuel Wiss*, *William Stickney*, Esq; *Joseph Buckminster*, Esq; *William Reed*, Esq; *Campson Smallwood*, Esq; *John Noyes*, Esq; *Capt. Ebenezer Haraden*, *Mr. Abraham Bigelow*, *Stepen Hall*, Esq; *Capt. Joseph Mellen*, *Capt. Jonas Prescot*, *James Prescot*, Esq; *Capt. Jonas Dix*, *Henry Gardiner*, Esq; *Mr. Amos Whitney*, *Capt. Daniel Fletcher*, *Mr. Samuel Farrar*, *Mr. Timothy Danielson*, *Mr. Joshua Bigelow*, *Capt. Josiah Whitcomb*, *Jedediah Foster*, Esq; *Edward Davis*, Esq; *Capt. Henry King*, *Capt. John Brown*, *Capt. Stephen Maynard*, *Artemas Ward*, Esq; *Edward Hartwell*, Esq; *Capt. Ezekiel Wood*, *John Whitcomb*, Esq; *James Warren*, Esq; *Mr. Gideon Vinall*, *Capt. John Wadsworth*, *Capt. Anthony Thomas*, *Capt. Benjamin White*, *Mr. Samuel Sprague*, *Mr. Isaac Bonney*, *Mr. John Turner*, *William Sewer*, Esq; *Capt. Woodbridge Brown*, *Hon. James Otis*, Esq; *David Thacher*, Esq; *Mr. Stephen Nye*, *Elisha Doane*, Esq; *Capt. Joseph Robinson*, *Mr. Joseph Tisdale*, *Capt. James Clay*, *Jonathanel Bowers*, Esq; *Mr. Walter Spooner*, *Mr. John Daggett*, *Mr. Thomas Durfee*, *Mr. George Wheeten*, *Jedediah Preble*, Esq; *Solomon Lombard*, Esq; *Mr. Abraham Anderson*, *James Athern*, Esq; and *Mr. Stephen Hussey*.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN a lawful Attempt to unite a considerable Part of the Subjects in dutifully petitioning to the Throne, and decently remonstrating to the British Parliament for a Redress of Grievances, is called a Measure of an inflammatory Nature, and evidently tending to create unwarrantable Combinations, and to excite an unjustifiable Opposition to the constitutional Authority of Parliament, and to revive the unhappy Divisions between Great-Britain and her Colonies; and when it is industriously endeavoured to throw the Odium of the whole upon a few Individuals, and artfully insinuated to be only the Attempt of a desperate Faction, and no Ways agreable to the Sentiments of the People in general; When this is the Case, it is most certainly the Duty and Interest of every People who would not tamely part with their Rights and Liberties, to interfere, and let the World know their Sentiments in such a Case.——WHEREFORE the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Marblehead*, at a Meeting legally held for that Purpose, have unanimously voted to return, in this publick Manner, their sincerest and most hearty Thanks to you, Gentlemen, the worthy Members of the late honorable House of Representatives of this Province, for your steady Resolution in adhering to the just Rights and Liberties of the Subject, when it was required of you to rescind the Resolves of a former House relating to the circular Letter sent to the other Provinces in February last, desiring them to join in a dutiful Petition to his Majesty; and to assure you of their inviolable Regard and Respect for you, and all others, animated by a Spirit of such true Patriotism.

Per Order, BENJAMIN BODEN, *Town Clerk.*

Marblehead, July 16, 1768.

N. B. *The afore-mentioned Town-Meeting was convened upon the Petition of* NINETY-TWO *of the Freeholders of said Town, and said Meeting was fuller than ever known.*

Flores DIVI BERNARDI.

Impiis, nusquam Pax; Securitasque nulla.

MALUS Homo nunquam tute secum habitat, quia cum malo homine habitat, et nemo ei, molestior est, quam ipse sibi.——— Pag. 2154 Fol.

Perseverare in malo, diabolicum est; et digni sunt perire cum illo, quicunque in similitudinem ejus, permanent in Peccato 2165.

N. B. The above may suffice, till the further Probation of what still subsists is bro't to open light.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IT has been currently reported since Saturday last that Mr. Williams the Inspector-General, is at open Variance with the Commissioners of the Customs—Those who have asserted it are now called upon to prove it—till this is done it will be justly thought to be a Story vamp'd up to impose upon the common Sense of the Town and Province, and to serve a purpose which may prove not only in the highest degree dishonorable but fatal to the Liberties of America—It will not be easily credited that a Number of Men who have received their powers from the same Source and for the same Purposes, should fall out *in reality*; to be amus'd with appearances is unsafe —Sat. Vers. Sap.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE Sons of Liberty beg Leave to inform the Public, that the People who waited on Mr. Williams last Friday Night, and required him to appear upon Change the next Day, if any such there were, undertook that Business without the Order, Desire or Knowledge of the Sons of Liberty, who are by no Means answerable for the Mistakes and Indiscretions of every Person, who may be pleased to assume their Name, and who resent the Injury offered to the Public as well as to themselves, by the inconsiderate Affair of the last Friday and Saturday.——And we expect that no Printer will hereafter presume to make Use of the Name of the Sons of Liberty, without an authentic Order. *Mar. Secretary.*

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following,

For the Sake of the worthy Inhabitants of 16 *out of the* 17 *Towns (whose Representatives were so left of God, and since despised by Man,) you'll insert the following.*

MY COUNTRYMEN,

IT is with the utmost Pleasure that I inform you, that I have heard, and been credibly informed, by one, two or three Gentlemen of Veracity, from each of said sixteen Towns, that the Conduct of their famous Representatives? is most disagreeable to them; and that the said 16 Towns will very soon make it very manifest to the world, lest it be deemed, as most certainly it will be, their particular Orders and Injunctions upon their respective Representatives, *to Rescind* ✓ which, if so, much is to be said in Extenuation of said Representatives Conduct, nay in their Favor.—As for the 17th Town, viz. *Hard*——tho' albeit there are many respectable worthy Gentlemen who dwell there, yet that Town, nineteen in *twenty*, are afraid to act counter to the particular Orders of their Representative.* As for Instance, tho' not quite similar, yet confirming the Truth of what is above supposed to be beyond Doubt—there was a Stranger, as I am informed, passing thro' that Town, and overtaking a Boy, a pretty stout Boy, ask'd him, who made him? He look'd up gravely, and answered very audibly, Br—g—r R—g—rs.† For the Truth of this, I appeal to this lusty Booby himself—and doubtless by far the Majority of that Town really think so.—Who being so circumstanced, I think their Condition ought the rather to excite Pity, as it cannot be otherwise expected, because first Impressions are deep.—And it is further reported of this 17th Town, i. e. *Magna ex parte*, that they are rectilinially descended from the Tribe of Issachar.——What shall we say——*Ephraim is joined to Idols, let him alone.*——However,—*it is a Lamentation, and shall be for a Lamentation.*

P. S. *I hear that the poor old Squaw Southerly, who was from home in her Canoe upon a Clam Voyage, is so wex'd to think that she should be so far left as to carry one of the No.* 17 *(when Nobody elsi would) over the River, in her said Canoe, in his Way from Court, that she has since burnt it, and run almost Crazy.—But what renders it excuseable in the Squaw, and she stands to it, is, that she did not then know that he was a* Rescintder ✓ *Jacob—I think the Squaw ought to be comforted—if her Vexation has not rendered it impracticable.*

Northampton, July 13, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I Observed in your last Paper the following Advertisement, viz. *To be Sold a Negro Boy, 16 Years Old, for no Fault.* The poor Boy is acknowledg'd to be guilty of no fault: Is it not then a glaring Absurdity, that he should be *Sold!* ÆQUUS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

Friday last arrived here the Brig James, Capt. Johnson, from Cadiz, who informs that letters were received by some of the English factors there, from Gibraltar, to the following effect: "That they were apprehensive of the Algerines declaring war with England, as the Dey of Algiers had made a demand of a large Sum of Money from the Governor of Gibraltar, which he has tho't proper to refuse."

NEW-YORK, July 4.

On Tuesday last, the Day to which the General Assembly of this Colony were prorogued, his Excellency the Governor was pleas'd further to prorogue them, to Tuesday the 13th of September next.

July 11. We hear his Majesty's Sloop Viper was coming up Yesterday from Boston, and unfortunately run on the West Bank; but it's hoped will be got off again.

NEW-PORT, July 11.

Last Monday arrived here Capt. Trevett, from Martinico, on his Passage the 9th of June, he spoke a Whaling Sloop Capt. Benjamin Dallingham of Boston, under the Lee of Guadaloupe, trying her Oyl, having taken 8 Spermaceti Whales.

PROVIDENCE, July 9.

The GLORIOUS NINETY-TWO, who so firmly defended the LIBERTIES OF ALL AMERICA, begin already to celebrate in this Colony; their Healths being drank in many respectable Companies.

(There were 1292 Voters for Mr. Wilkes when he was elected Member for Middlesex County.‡)

BOSTON, July 18.

Sailed the Schooner *Massachusetts Ninety Two*, Capt. Samson for Dominica.

At Anchor, off Castle William in Boston Harbour; His Majesty's Ships Romney of 50 Guns, Capt. Corner; Beaver of 16 Guns, Capt. Belew; Senegal of 12 Guns, Capt. Cookson; and two armed Schooners.

This Province not having been favoured with a Station Ship during the last War were at a prodigious Expence to build and maintain Ships to protect their own Coasts—We now behold Five parading in our Harbour,—and what is very diverting, hovering round Castle-William as if there was the greatest Danger of its being attacked at a Time of profound Peace.

Yesterday Morning died here after a tedious Illness, JOHN STEEL, Esq; a Gentleman, who from a truly virtuous Mind, which appeared throughout his Life, and a proper Discharge of the several publick Offices which he sustained, was greatly esteemed among us.

A Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to one in Boston.

MY only Apology for troubling you with a Letter, is to inform you of a Report we in the Country have among us, which is, that G. B‖ is procuring of his Friends in the Province a Certificate of his friendly Conduct to this People; I have not seen or signed the Certificate, but I have the Name of one Gentleman in our County of M.§ who it is said has sign'd it: and the Story was told me by a Neighbour, a Man of Sense and Veracity——Whether it be true or false, I know not—If it be so, it seemeth to me, that Necessity is laid on the Friends of the Country that it should be both known and annotated. I wish well to my Country, and remain your Friend, as long as you remain its Friend. *Amen.*

Governor Sharpe's answer to the Address of the House of Delegates of Maryland, inserted in our last, imported his disappointment in the effect of his Message (and his having instructions to put an end to the session (whether to passive or to pass Acts he did not say) if they proceeded to any measures in favour of liberty.

The House has appointed a standing committee to forward their petitions to the King, and answer the letters from Massachusetts and Virginia.

A few Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter A which commences Drawing this Afternoon, to be sold by the Printers hereof, if apply'd for immediately.

To be Sold at private Sale, for £.120 *L. M.* A HOUSE at the Westerly Part of *Boston*, (late the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Pitts*, deceas'd) Butted and Bounded as follows, *viz.* Southeast on the Front; on Spring Street there measuring sixty-seven Feet; Southwesterly on Land of Mr. *Hugh Mc Daniel*, there measuring ninety five Feet; and Northeasterly on Land of Mr. *John Tudor*, there measuring eighty-seven Feet.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

William Gale

HAS Imported in the last Ships from London, a General Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, which he will sell for the Cash without Exception, as Cheap as can be bought at any Shop or Store in Boston (at his Shop in Marlborough-Street, a little to the Northward of Doctor Sylvester Gardiner's South-End)—Where also may be had, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, best Lynn Shoes, white Thread, Rappee Snuff, Mens Butt Soles, Beaver Hats &c.

TO be Sold by Order of the Superior Court, the Real Estate of Capt. *Arthur Dunn*, deceas'd, being a convenient Tenement, pleasantly situated in Sudbury-Street, *Boston*. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to his Executors, the Subscribers in *Charlestown*.

ISAAC RAND.
July 16, 1768. SETH SWEETSER.

ROBERT GORDON,

HAS removed from the Store he lately occupied fronting *Green's* Wharf, to Store No. 1 at the Head of *Griffin's* Wharf, where there are to be Sold, very good Stores for Hemp, Salt, Coals, or West-India Goods; fine dry Cellars proper for Wine, Oyl, or Naval Stores—Good Accommodation for Shipping at the Wharf.——Enquire as above.

Fresh Lemmons.

Choice fresh *Lisbon* Lemmons, and as large Fruit in the general as commonly is, at Four Dollars per Box, and at One Pistareen per Doz. and so in proportion by the large and small Quantities.

Sold by JOHN CROSBY,

Lemmon-Trader, at the Sign of the Basket of Lemmons, South-End.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Anthony Brackett*, late of *Boston*, Innholder, deceas'd, are requested to adjust the same as soon as may be, with *Joshua Brackett*, Administrator on said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Brown,

AT the MANUFACTORY HALL near the Common, for a little more than Half the Sterling Cost, A Few Coarse and Fine Hackles, Suitable for the Cleaning of Flax and Hemp.

Boston, July 18, 1768.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market, Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

By David Symonds,

Near the Rev. Mr. *Howard's* Meeting-House at *N. Boston*.

Three second-hand Chaises, and two Chairs.

N. B. Said *Symonds* attends Funerals with his Coach at *Six Shillings and eight Pence* per Funeral.

TO BE SOLD,

A strong hearty Negro Boy, about 18 Years old, has had the Small-Pox, can do most Sorts of Work, and would do well in the Country.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'Clock.

IRish Linens, fine Sheeting, Calicoes, Cheeks, Bed-Ticks, Black Patterns, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose, Table Cloths, Duroys, Camblets, Oznabrigs, Ticklenburgs, Broad Cloths, &c.

Fine Threads, Ribbons, Hats, Fans, &c. Household Furniture, Watches, Apparel, &c.

(a) For Reason Being page 157. (And The Towns page 161. (c) vid page 162

‖ Hardwick ◊ Brigader Ruggles * One of the Rescinders † Governor Barnard ✓ Antirescendent, pa. 157
‡ Middlesex. — The Circular Letter pa. 43. = vid. Hillsboroughs Letter pa. 157. ✓ Ibid.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Young Man to serve as Clerk in a Store: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Lewis Ducray, *Lapidary* from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he Cuts all sorts of Stones in the neatest Manner, which he refers to the Judgment of Mr. *Charden*, or the Jewellers in *Boston*. Samples may be seen at his House in *Devonshire* Street, near the Town-House, and if Paine be taken to Procure Rough Stone, which the Country abounds with, he makes no Doubt but he can Supply the same, and in great measure Stop the Importation from other Places. But for want of Stock he is afraid he shall be obliged to remove to some other Part.

N. B. The full Value is given for all sorts of Transparent Rough Stone by said *Ducray*, and likewise may be had all sorts of French Head Flowers at the same Place.

THE TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE hereby gives public Notice to the Constables, and other Collectors of Taxes in the several Towns within the *Province*, that he designs to issue forth his Warrants of Distress against every Constable or Collector that shall be delinquent on the First of *September* next, for Taxes for the Year 1766.

And the SHERIFFS of the respective *Counties* are hereby notified forthwith to make Returns of the Executions delivered to them by the Treasurer, and to pay into the Treasury what Sums of Money they have severally received for Fines, &c.

THE COLLECTORS Of Excise, that Remain in Arrears to the Government, are also notified to come and settle their Accompts with the Treasurer, on or before the First Day of *September* next, which will effectually prevent his taking those Measures that will be expensive to them, as well as disagreeable to him.

HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the Peace in the respective Counties in this *Province*, are also called upon to observe and conform to the following Paragraph of a Law of this Province, entitled, "An Act for rendering an Account of Fines, &c." made and passed in the 13th Year of William the third, "And be it further enacted, that all and every Justice of the Peace, at the end of every Six Months, shall render and deliver to the Treasurer and Receiver General of this Province, for the Time being, County and Town Treasurer respectively, a perfect Schedule or Accompt of all Fines, Amerciaments, Monies, and Forfeitures, imposed, set or forfeited before such Justice or Justices out of Court, due to his Majesty, on Pain of forfeiting the Sum of Five Pounds to his Majesty, towards Support of the Government, or to such County or Town respectively, for the defraying of County or Town Charges, being duly convicted of Neglect therein, to be sued for and recovered by the Treasurer and Receiver General of the Province, or such County or Town Treasurer, for the Time being."

Treasurer's Office, July 11, 1768.

Imported from *LONDON* by

Abigail Whitney,

And to be Sold at her Shop in Union-Street, at the Sign of the Looking-Glass;

A large Assortment of Goods, quite new for the Cash, VIZ.

A Handsome Assortment of black, blue, scarlet, pompadore and other colour maddling and low-priced Broadcloths, blue green and cloth-colour English Damask, brown and sprig'd Ducapes, newest fashion striped and flowered Mantua Silks, green, brown, black & changeable Mantua Silk, rich Tobine Lutestrings, Taffaties, Persians, Alamode, wide and narrow sprig'd & plain black Sattins, pink blue black and purple Capuchine Silks & Trimings, Peneascoes, Irish Linnen of all widths, 3-4 and ell wide sheeting, Gulick Holland and Long Lawns, 7/8 and yard plain Lawns, Cambricks, 1/4 & 1/2 Garlix, Dawlass, Damask and Diaper Table Cloths, Napkin and Clouting Diapers, Russia Diaper, worsted Damasks and double Russels, double Cambletees, silk Cambletees, striped changeable and green Cambletees, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Durants & Tammies of most Colours and Prices, worsted Grograms and Morines, black and coloured Crapes, Dorsetteens, Mecklenburg, Broglioes, sprig'd and plain Poplins, Grizetts, Messinets, figured yard and 3/4 yard Ruffs, Drawboys, Everlasting, Thicksets, white and coloured Fustians, yard wide and 3/4 yard flowered Dimoty, corded Dimity, Ratteens, Kerseys, Halfthicks, Baize, white Flannel, scarlet and black worsted and Hair Plushes, black and cloth-colour Cotton Velvets, Velvet Shapes for Waistcoats, a genteel Assortment of white Lace, newest fashion sweet-scented Fans, with a Variety of Ivory, Bone & Ebony Stick Fans, a large Assortment of Ribbons, Necklaces, Threads and Tapes, Mens and Womens worsted cotton & thread hose, Boys grey and black worsted hose, Womens Shoes Hose's make, black and white silk Gloves and Mitts, cloth-colour silk mitts, silk, linnen, lawn and gauze Handkerchiefs of most Sorts, Buttons and Twist, Worsted and Crewels, Qualities and Shoe Bindings, Canvas and yellow Hollands, brown and Stays Buckram, Knee Garters, sewing Silks of all Colours, best White-chapel and London sewing Needles, black and white sprig and plain Gauze, black Lace and Snail, horn and ivory Combs, a large assortment of Calliocoes, Chintzes and Patches, Stock Tape and plaited Stocks, 4, 5, 6 & 6qr. cotton and linnen Checks and Striped Holland, Tiffany and Hat Crapes, Bath Lamb Gloves and Mitts, a handsome Assortment of Looking-Glasses, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10qr. Blankets and Bed Quilts.

N. B. A few Suits of Harrateen and China Curtains, ready made, very good Lynn Shoes, with many other Articles.

THIS is to desire all Persons indebted to the late Company of Abigail Whitney and Daughter, to pay their respective Balances speedily, to prevent the surviving Partner from being under the disagreeable Necessity to put their Notes and Accounts in Suit, which must be done unless prevented by Payment.

STRAYED or Stolen from a Field at Roxbury, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands and an Half high, some white about the Feet, a rising on the Shoulder, short Main and Tail, and Teeth all. Whoever takes up said Horse, and will bring him to the Printers hereof, shall be well Rewarded for their Trouble.

Gilbert Deblois

NOTIFIES his Town and Country Customers, that he has Imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol, A Large and general Assortment of English and India Goods, Cutlary, Ironmongery and other Hard Wares, with some Articles not usually Imported; which are all put up by the Makers, on the very lowest Terms, and are to be Sold very Cheap, at his Shop and Store near the Rev'd Dr. *Sewall's* Meeting House, opposite the Bottom of School-Street, by Wholesale and Retail.

Country Traders and others may be as well Supply'd by Letters as if Present themselves, as he deals only for Money, & makes no Abatement on the Price first asked,

A neat Assortment of China Dishes, Plates, Bowls, Terenes, Tea Cups and Saucers, Butter Boats, &c. &c.——Best Violins, Flutes, Roman Strings, Drums, Trumpets, &c.—Nails, Tacks, Brads, Lead, Shott, Steel, Glass, Brass Kettles, Powder, Flints, &c. All widths of Irish Linnens, Garlix, and Dowlass, Sheeting, Table Cloths, Huckaback, Toweling, Clouting Diapers, &c. Very handsome hardmettle Communion Flaggons, Bottle Cranes and all sorts Pewter ware of the best Quality, Ladies newest fashion'd Sattin and Sarsenet Hatts, Bonnetts, Cloaks and Scarfs, neat Steel Sugar Knippers, Bottle-Springs, Pinking Irons and Ivory Scratchbacks, Mahogany Cheese Boards, Bottle and Dish Stands, Comb Trays, Ladies work Baskets with every other sort. A great Variety of Newest fashion Ribbons, Fans, Flowers, Silk and Leather Mitts, Gloves, &c. A large Assortment English and Dutch Looking Glasses, Floor Brooms, Fish, Flesh & all other sorts Brushes, Dress Dolls, Ivory Thimbles, &c. Mens, Womens and Childrens Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose and Gloves, Womens & Boys white Fur'd Hatts, with all sorts Mens and Boys Black Felt, Castor and Beaverett ditto, Chip Hatts, a beautiful assortment newest Shoe and Knee Buckles, Coat and Breast Buttons, Sleeve Buttons, Pins and Needles, &c. Very genteel plain and figur'd Lutestrings, Damask, Ducapes, Tabbys, Persians and Taffaties,——Sickles, Mops, Corks, Locks, Hinges, Lasher, Hammers, Gimblets, Box and Flatt Irons, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Scarlet, Crimson and all sorts fashionable colour'd Broad Cloths, &c. Sagathies, Dureys, Fustians, Thicksetts, Dimothys, with Trimings to suit, London Wool and Hatters Cards, Knives and Forks, Cutlers, Penknives, Steel Seissers, Shears, Razors, Carving Knives, &c. Plain figur'd and corded Gauzes, Muslins, Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Cambricks and Lawns, Corded and flower'd Dimothy, best French and other sorts of Wax Stone and Garnet Necklaces and Earings, Hatt Trimings, Black Bone, Bloos, Trolley and Bretsells Laces, Sadlers Fringes, Laces, Horse and Chaise Whips, Curb Bitts, Stirrup Irons, Curry Combs, &c. All Colours of Callamanco, Tammy, Cambletts, Poplins, Broliees, Grizets, Silveretts and other new fashion'd Stuffs,——Choice Bohea and Hyson Tea, Tin Cullenders, Pepper Boxes, Japann'd Jacks, a great variety Callicoes, Chints and Printed Linnens, Bed Furniture, Blankets, Cotton Counterpins, Manchester Checks of all widths 7-8th and yard wide Black Silk Handkerchiefs, with all Sorts Linnen ditto, very genteel white figur'd Sarsnet, with Sattins and Modes of all Colours, Nutmegs, Pepper, Cinnamon, &c. German Serges, Kerseys, Flannels and all other Coarse Goods, Mens and Womens Velvets, Green, Blue and other hair Plushes; With a great number of other Articles too tedious to mention in an Advertisement.

†††† A Negro Boy at 16 years of Age sold for no Fault.

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has just imported, and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholesale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C. wt.
Cotton Wool
Pepper Quart Bottles
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Barr-Iron and Steel
Cordage Codlines
Russia and Ravens Duck 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass
Frying Pans
Time Glasses
Copperas
Allum
3-4s 7/8 and yard wide Linnens
Irish Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder Shott
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sowing Silk
London Scythes & Sickles
Seeming Twine——&c.
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails
Roll Brimstone
Fine Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel.

N. B. BOHEA TEA, and other Articles at said Store, very cheap, as usual.

Fine SALT, to be Sold on board the Brigt. *Britannia*. Inquire of *Samuel A. Otis*, at Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock.

Abel Bnell, *Lapidary & Jeweller*,

BEGS Leave to inform all Gentlemen and Ladies in the Town of BOSTON, That he has a Variety of JEWELS, which he warrants to be *bona fide* the native Produce of *New-England*, and equal in Goodness to those imported from the Indies or elsewhere.——Samples of which may be seen by inquiring of Mr. *Joshua Green*, in Queen-Street.—And whoever will favour him with their Orders, for any of the above Sort, set in any Kind of Work, may depend on having the same performed as well as any imported here, or otherwise shall have the Articles *gratis*.

Boston, July 2, 1768.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

A few Pieces Gulix Holland, at the Sterling Cost. Enquire at Store No. 20, on the Long-Wharf.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingstreet, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

Callicoes
Penniascoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Parisnet
Dimities
Fustians
Jeans
Thicksets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large assortment of fans
Sagathees
Duroys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Cambletts
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russels
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlass
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns
Russia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Capuchine Silks
Taffaties
Sattins
Alamodes
Crawls
Silk Handkerchiefs of all sorts
Velvets
Grizets
Broglios
Muffinets
Poplins
Allopeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorsetteens
Incle Lutestring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons all sorts
Ferrets
Galloons
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping
Pins of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Gatters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Belt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worsted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Killmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaverett and Felt Hatts
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

To be Let, or Sold, & enter'd on immediately,

A Good large Convenient Double-House situate in *Medford*, near the Great Bridge, and Four Miles from *Charlestown*-Ferry, which has been improved and well-accustomed as a Tavern for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, 2 Sheds, and other Accommodations thereon; For further Particulars enquire of *Isaac Royal*, Esq; in *Medford* aforesaid.

N. B. Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing 900 or 1000 Acres, which he would sell very reasonably. *Medford, May 21, 1768.*

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large assortment of English Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance: also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4th, 10th, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles: long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any place in Town.*

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1768.

Letters Pra. 149.

MONDAY, *July* 18. 1768. [NUMB. 1712.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. X.

vide Page 179

——Brethren, who came in privily to ſpy out our liberty, which we have in Chriſt Jeſus, that they might bring us into bondage. St. Paul to Gal. ii. 4.

THE clergy whenever opportunity has offered, have appeared as apt to prevert power, as other people, and their conduct too plainly proves; that "we have the treaſure of religion conveyed to us in earthen veſſels."* This ſhould teach us to diſtinguiſh carefully between the ſchemes of ambitious eccleſiaſticks, and the true intereſts of chriſtianity. If this be forgotten, the laity will ſoon be reduced to ſpiritual thraldom, and the miniſters of religion, neglecting their proper duties, will become competitors with the magiſtrate, for civil power.

Theſe are far from being conjectures only; our own hiſtory, not to recur to thoſe of other nations, abounds with numerous inſtances of this temper in men, who are by profeſſion, abſtracted from worldly buſineſs. Even the Monks, who apparently renounced all intercourſe with ſociety, and pretended to retire to cells and deſarts, could not reſiſt the temptation of exerciſing the extenſive influence, which their ſanctified character among the credulous multitude, gave them.

In fact, this order has ever been found to conſiſt of ſpeculative men, clear-ſighted to their own intereſts, adhering cloſely together, and purſuing their views with ſteadineſs. As an incorporated body that never dies, they build for ages, and their fabricks almoſt always affect, often endanger the welfare of the ſtate. The large revenues, privileges, immunities, and juriſdictions, which they claimed and exerciſed in the days of popery, rendered them formidable to the civil magiſtrate, & inveſted with exceſſive powers a body of men, who never want a plauſible pretence for making further uſurpations. That ſyſtem had indeed been the work of many dark ages, when the ignorance, barbariſm, and ſuperſtition of rulers & people, afforded the moſt commodious opportunity of putting their ſchemes of aggrandizement into practice. Whoever looks into the hiſtory of thoſe times, will be apt to conclude, that the prieſts had imagined all mankind were made for all their advantage, and that the chriſtian revelation was conſidered by them, as a cunning fable, invented for the benefit of the clergy.

Although popery has been aboliſhed, ſtill the clergy "are men of like paſſions with others."† It does not yet appear, they have got above the temptations to pride and arrogance, which are apt to be excited, and gratified by dictating the religious faith and principles of the people. Ambition, and a luſt of unbounded rule, with the other paſſions and diſorders of the human breaſt, are by no means, in our days, confined to the laity: and therefore, the preſent miniſters of religion have no better claim to extenſive authority, than their predeceſſors.

The eccleſiaſtical ſcheme that has been purſuing, as to the colonies, is this; the leading clergy in England deſirous of increaſing their power, and of building up a mighty hierarchy in the Britiſh empire, are labouring to bring the colonies under their dominion, by every device they can think of. Many circumſtances ſeem favourable to this ſcheme; moſt of the provinces ſouth of Penſylvania, & the Weſt India iſlands, have by their own acts of aſſembly, provided a regular parochial maintenance for the epiſcopal miniſters. The like has been obtained by artifice in ſome few diſtricts of New-York, and an attempt has lately been made to extend it. In Nova Scotia, epiſcopacy according to the church of England, is declared to be eſtabliſhed; but as it might put a total ſtop to the ſettling of that new province, no tax for ſupporting the clergy, is yet levied on diſſenters. Attempts have been made, more than once, to get a legal aſſeſſment in the lower government of Pennſylvania, for the ſame purpoſe. And as eſtabliſhing lands for pious uſes, is not reſtrained by the laws of the colonies as in England, and moſt other countries in Europe; and as the old ſtatutes made againſt granting lands to the church, are not ſuppoſed to extend here, meaſures are taking to advance the intereſts of the deſigned hierarchy, by making acquiſitions of this ſort. Accordingly inſtructions have been procured from the crown, to the governors of New-Hampſhire, to grant a proportion of every new townſhip to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel; and a like practice has been begun at New-York. In that city and its ſuburbs the lands of the epiſcopal church are extenſive and valuable; and if the place continues to increaſe, they muſt in time become an immenſe eſtate. The Codrington plantation in Barbados, which is veſted in the ſaid ſociety, for the purpoſe of ſupporting a college, is ſuffered to extend and accumulate in a moſt rapid manner. To theſe might be added the funds of the colleges of New-York and Williamſburgh, the numerous glebes and manſes of the clergy in America, and the deſigned tracts of land for the future benefit of the biſhops, and for perfecting the ſcheme; which hereafter may become of enormous value, when taken, with the above particulars, into one computation.

That nothing may be wanting to perfect the ſpiritual kingdom, the moſt vigorous attempts have been making for above half a century to epiſcopize the middle and northern colonies, which were ſettled by non-conformiſts, and for this purpoſe a large fund has been employed in ſending out miſſionaries to theſe people, as if they were heathen, and utterly void of all goſpel knowledge. But as it has ever proved a difficult matter to change an anceſtorial religion,* eſpecially where prejudice & old debates ſtand in the way, the progreſs of this part of the ſyſtem is by no means anſwerable to the expence and pains it has coſt; eſpecially as theſe miſſionaries have had no ſuperior advantages, as to greater ſtrictneſs of life, pungency of addreſs in enforcing their doctrines, or novelty as to the ſubjects of them; therefore two or three biſhops with ſtate appointment, and lordly revenue are now propoſed in order to forward this "grand affair."† The well diſpoſed people in England have been formerly amuſed with the deſign of converting the Indians, and by this argument, they were induced to contribute largely to the fund of the ſociety. They are now told, the reaſon, why no more has been done in this important buſineſs, is the want of well endowed biſhopricks in the colonies‖: Tho' it is evident they never engaged ſeriouſly in the matter. In ſhort, tho' the ſociety has debarred others from doing it to purpoſe, the converſion of the Indians in both caſes is a meer pretence.

There are now upwards of five hundred & fifty pariſh miniſters in New-England; ſuppoſe all the colonies ſettled equally with that country, and equally furniſhed with religious teachers, and all theſe of the epiſcopal denomination, with dioceſan biſhops, and a primate, ſubordinate to a patriarch at Lambeth; what a mighty body would this connection form, what colony could pretend to govern the clergy within its limits, whilſt ſuch an *Imperium in Imperio* ſubſiſted? At preſent, the epiſcopal colonies find it difficult enough to oblige theſe people, who intereſt the biſhops of England in their pretenſions on every occaſion, to ſubmit to any acts of aſſembly that may affect them‡: but combined by a regular plan of diſcipline authoriſed by parliament, they will no longer be ſubjects, but lords and maſters over every juriſdiction in America.

It may paſs with children and the blinded devotees of the order, "that no ſuch temporal power ſhould be exerciſed here, as has been claimed and exerciſed in England; nay that the American biſhops are even to be reduced much below the ſtandard there, to have no power over the epiſcopal laity much leſs over the diſſenters; to have no courts, § &c." But none who know the nature of man, or have conſidered the tranſactions of paſt ages, can pay the leaſt regard to ſuch declarations. Can it be believed by any man in his ſenſes, that the leaders of a body of men, who by their offices, endowments, polity, connection and alliance, muſt unavoidably have great weight in public affairs, will be ſo mortified to worldly conſiderations, as to renounce the influence and power, their high ſtations muſt give them? No ſuch inſtance has ever happened in church or ſtate, ſince the world began. Some rare inſtances indeed may be quoted, of individuals, who being poſſeſſed of high and dangerous authority, have had the magnanimity to renounce it; but of bodies politic, ſenates, or other combinations of men, we meet with none: Large aſſemblies or orders of men are not diffident of their capacity to exerciſe power, or if ſome among them ſhould be ſo, the more aſſured majority overrule the few ſqueamiſh brethren; beſides the odium of ſevere meaſures, being divided among ſo many, it has leſs effect in reſtraining their proceedings.

The recapitulation of the temporal advantages, which the epiſcopal clergy have obtained in the provinces, is not made with an invidious deſign; but merely to alarm all people againſt the grand ſcheme of ſpiritual dominion, that ſeems to be planned for this country. If church-diſcipline is to regulated by the legiſlatures here, I ſhall be in no great pain for civil liberty on this account; tho' it might be prudent to put ſome limits to the church-poſſeſſions of all denominations. They neither ſerve any purpoſe to religion, nor government; but often prove miſchievous to both: Without theſe, the clergy could not be an object of much diſtruſt to the magiſtrate;* nor would it be worth his while to interfere in religious matters, as he often does, to his own loſs & the corruption of chriſtianity, by debaſing it into a political engine. But when the church injoys large revenues, her officers become too important members of the community, to be ſuffered to go looſe, and unconnected with the ſtate; and the magiſtrate, for his own ſafety, muſt eſtabliſh the prevailing ſect, by which he offends and perhaps diſtreſſes others, and loſes the affection of many good ſubjects.

Can it then be prudent, or ſafe, or conſiſtent with good policy, quietly to ſuffer "this yoke of bondage to be put on our necks, which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear."† If the power of the crown, the weight of the nobility, and the national influence collected in parliament, have ſcarcely been able on ſome occaſions to reſtrain the hierarchy at home, what muſt be the conſequences of a like plan of diſcipline extended through, and independent of the colonies; where, for the want of the conſtitutional ballances of the mother country, the influence and weight of the clergy, muſt enable them to enforce every claim to power and independence, which *Laud*, or the higheſt flyers of the church of England have ever ſtarted.

Continued Page 179

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* 2 *Corinthians*, iv. 7.

* *Acts* xiv. 15.

* *This has been very much the caſe of* Ireland, *where ſetting aſide the Scots and Engliſh ſettlers, the alteration among the natives has been very inconſiderable, notwithſtanding the proteſtant eſtabliſhment has ſubſiſted above* 200 *years. Perhaps leſs precipitation and ſeverity in this buſineſs, had been better. Any nation, eſpecially one claiming to be free, would reſent extremely an attempt to impoſe a new religion, to which there was no pre-diſpoſition in its people: but in that kingdom, on the contrary, the rude uncultivated inhabitants, were to the laſt degree attached to a ſuperſtition, from which they ſuffered the greateſt injuries. No wonder ſtate-convulſions followed, and that when theſe were puniſhed by confiſcations and capital penalties, general rebellions and maſſacres followed.—Thus was the proteſtant religion diſcredited by its imprudent friends in the eyes of the Iriſh, and its proſpects effectually hindered.——Is not the preſent policy towards the Canadians wiſer and more humane?*

† *In appeal, page* 49, *the ſcheme of an American epiſcopate, is ſo ſtiled.*

‖ *One chapter of the* appeal *is wholly imployed on this topic.*

‡ *The moſt remarkable inſtance of this ſort, that I now recollect, happened in Virginia, ſome few years ſince, on occaſion of an act of aſſembly commonly called the* two-penny *act. It affected all ſalary men civil and eccleſiaſtical: the civil officers ſubmitted to the legiſlative regulations; but the clergy revolted; and applying to England, by means of their great friends, the biſhops, got the act repealed, with expreſſions of royal diſpleaſure to the governor for paſſing it.*

§ *See* Dr. Chandler's appeal, *p.* 79, 80, 81, 94 & 95.

* *Mr.* Hume *obſerves, that when the abbey and church-lands, which had been ſeized by* Henry *the* VIII. *and given to the nobility, were confirmed to them by act of parliament (*1*ſt and* 2*d. of Philip & Mary) the power of the papacy was effectually ſuppreſſed; for tho' the juriſdiction of the eccleſiaſticks was reſtored, their property, on which their power depended was irretrievably loſt, and no hopes remained of recovering it. See his* Hiſt. Eng.

† *Acts*, xv. 10

[*To be continued.*]

To the Publishers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Please to insert the following and you'll oblige many of your Readers.

AMONG the various passions by which mankind are animated in their particular views of life, I believe there is none that operates more forcibly on the human mind than the passion for acquiring power, and yet if we enquire into the history of past ages, as well as our own experience, we shall not find a more melancholy source of human misery, than too great an acquisition of power, either among individuals or in bodies of men employed in the state; human society (I mean communities who are elevated above those grovling souls who submit voluntarily to an arbitrary power) have found by experience that their peace and happiness cannot be secured without the establishment of laws, by which the power of every individual in the state is limited and regulated, nor are such laws inconsistent with political liberty.

A free Government, firmly established, has a tendency to inspire its subjects with generous dispositions towards those who have the misfortune to be under the power of Tyrants, and if they are possessed with common sentiments of humanity, will be ready, on any just occasion, to exert their endeavours, in freeing their fellow creatures from slavery: How contemptible then must any man or body of men in a free government appear to generous spirits, who prove themselves so far from being disposed to exert their endeavours for the relief of foreigners, that they are actually taking measures to enslave their own fellow subjects.

If we consult history, we shall find that godlike spirit which arises from a consciousness of enjoying political freedom, operating powerfully among the ancient Greeks, I mean those states that preserved themselves from the power of Tyrants, and maintained a free government; nor were the Romans less remarkable in this particular, while they retained that sublime virtue which animated their heroes and lawgivers, by which also their government made that illustrious figure in the world, for which it has been so justly admired; accordingly we find that most of their wars tended to free mankind from slavery, which never fails to debase human nature and sap the very foundation of virtue, to work the mind into a servile disposition and extinguish every noble and generous sentiment; and if we except the Carthagenian state, which they considered as a formidable and dangerous rival, and thought themselves under a sort of a political necessity to destroy, we shall find that whenever they had conquered a nation they had been at war with, their first care was to incorporate them into their own state, by which means the conquered enjoyed as much liberty and became entitled to all the privileges of the conquerors themselves; with what indignation do we behold the contrast which the virtues of those illustrious statesmen form with the conduct of a late British ministry.

One would think that our late ministers who have been bred under the most excellent form of government in the world, and under one of the best Princes that ever filled the throne; considering the advantages of their education, and the extensive knowledge they have or ought to have of the constitution of their country, their acquaintance with all the different forms of government that have been established in the world, and the causes of the rise and fall of empires, in short, considering the infinite advantages they have beyond what any of the antient Greeks or Romans could acquire, and the power entrusted with them by the constitution, one would think, I say, that such men at these, of all others living, are the best qualified both with capacity and virtue to preserve the principles of the constitution, and become the most powerful advocates for liberty, and the common rights of mankind, but——Hear O Heavens and give ear O Earth—while they are exulting under the smiles of divine Providence, by whose assistance their ancestors were enabled to secure the kingdom from the tyranny of some of their ambitious Monarchs, who were making enormous strides towards arbitrary power, and while they plume themselves on their superiour dignity in the state, and the respectable figure this free government makes among the other powers of Europe, they are at the same time forging chains for a respectable body of their own fellow subjects, who are equally entitled to all the privileges of free born English men with themselves.

This circumstance exhibits to our view a remarkable instance of the depravity of mankind, and the diabolical character of those who are destitute of the principles of virtue, though possessed of many other great qualities, and the danger of entrusting power in the hands of such men; the distance of these colonies from the seat of government, and other circumstances preventing the connection of interests with those of the mother country from being seen at first view, contributed in a great measure to embolden them with a prospect of success, happily for the people of Great-Britain, their interests are so blended together, that these disturbers of the repose of mankind, have no prospect of riveting their chains in any part of that country without overturning the constitution at once; when we complain of infringements of our liberties, by the heavy burdens unconstitutionally thrown upon us, and attempt to petition his Majesty for relief, they have the dexterity to prevent our addresses from reaching the throne, and the effrontry to put us off with the sarcastick plea that the subject of our complaints are only regulations enjoined us by acts of parliament, while in truth we are in no sense whatever represented in those parliaments, for I think a greater insult hath seldom been offered to the human understanding than to tell us we are virtually represented.

As infamous however as the vices of these ministers have rendered them, I would not have their memory perish in oblivion with the vulgar, who go off the stage of life and are heard no more, on the contrary, I would have their names transmitted down to the latest posterity, I don't mean with a character adorned with those amiable qualities that attract veneration, love and esteem, but (to do them justice) with a character that merits the universal contempt of mankind."——

BOSTON. July 18. 1768.

Last Saturday at a very full Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Marblehead*, legally assembled, the following Vote of Thanks to the 92 Members of the late House of Representatives, who were against "Rescinding," was passed and ordered to be published, viz.

To the Hon. *James Otis*, Esq; Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Hancock*, Esq; *Joseph Williams*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Howe*, Mr. *Jezaniah Tucker*, *Ebenezer Thayer*, Esq; *James Humphrey*, Esq; Mr. *Joshua Hearsey*, Mr. *Jabez Fisher*, Capt. *Benjamin White*, Mr. *Hezekiah Gay*, Mr. *Eliakim Morse*, *Elisha Adams*, Esq; *Joshua Clap*, Esq; Capt. *Eleazer Kingsbery*, Dr. *Samuel Holden*, Capt. *Michael Farley*, *Joseph Gerrish*, Esq; *Benja. Greenleaf*, Esq; Mr. *Ebenezer Burrill*, *Samuel Phillips*, Esq; Capt. *Henry Herrick*, *Humphry Hobson*, Esq; Capt. *Nathaniel Currier*, *Thomas Sanders*, jun. Esq; *Aaron Wood*, Esq; *Jonathan Bagley*, Esq; *Benjamin Milliken*, Esq; Capt. *Samuel Smith*, *Andrew Bordman*, Esq; *Edward Sheaffe*, Esq; *John Remmington*, Esq; Capt. *James Barrett*, Capt. *Abraham Fuller*, Mr. *Samuel Witt*, *William Stickney*, Esq; *Joseph Buckminster*, Esq; *William Reed*, Esq; *Sampson Stoddard*, Esq; *John Noyes*, Esq; Capt. *Ebenezer Harnden*, Mr. *Abraham Bigelow*, *Stephen Hall*, Esq; Capt. *Joseph Mellen*, Capt. *Jonas Prescot*, *James Prescot*, Esq; Capt. *Jonas Dix*, *Henry Gardner*, Esq; Mr. *Amos Whitney*, Capt. *Daniel Fletcher*, Mr. *Amos Farrar*, Mr. *Timothy Danielson*, Mr. *Joshua Bigelow*, Capt. *Asa Whitcomb*, *Jedediah Foster*, Esq; *Edward Davis*, Esq: Capt. *Henry King*, Capt. *John Brown*, Capt. *Stephen Maynard*, *Artemas Ward*, Esq; *Edward Hartwell*, Esq; Capt. *Ezekiel Wood*, *John Whitcomb*, Esq; *James Warren*, Esq; Mr. *Gideon Vinall*, Capt. *John Wadsworth*, Capt. *Anthony Thomas*, Capt. *Benja. White*, Mr. *Samuel Sprague*, Mr. *Isaac Bonney*, Mr. *John Turner*, *William Sever*, Esq; Capt. *Woodbridge Brown*, Hon. *James Otis*, Esq; *David Thacher*, Esq; Mr. *Stephen Nye*, *Elisha Doane*, Esq; Capt. *Joseph Robinson*, Mr. *Joseph Tisdale*, Capt. *James Clay*, *Jerathmeel Bowers*, Esq; Mr. *Walter Spooner*, Mr. *John Dagget*, Mr. *Thomas Durfee*, Mr. *George Wheeten*, *Jedediah Prebble*, Esq; *Solomon Lombard*, Esq; Mr. *Abraham Anderson*, *James Athern*, Esq; and Mr. *Stephen Hussey*.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN a lawful Attempt to unite a considerable part of the subjects in dutifully petitioning to the Throne, and decently remonstrating to the British Parliament for a redress of grievances, is called a measure of an inflammatory nature, and evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of Parliament, and to revive the unhappy divisions between Great Britain and her Colonies; and when it is industriously endeavored to throw the odium of the whole upon a few individuals, and artfully insinuated to be only the attempt of a desperate faction, and no ways agreable to the sentiments of the people in general: When this is the case, it is most certainly the duty and interest of every people who would not tamely part with their rights and liberties, to interfere, and let the world know their sentiments in such a case.—— WHEREFORE the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Marblehead*, at a Meeting legally held for that purpose, have unanimously voted to return, in this public manner, their sincerest and hearty Thanks to you, Gentlemen, the worthy Members of the late honorable House of Representatives of this Province, for your steady resolution in adhering to the just rights and liberties of the subjects, when it was required of you to rescind the Resolves of a former House relating to the circular letter sent to the other Provinces in February last, desiring them to join in a dutiful petition to his Majesty; and to assure you of their inviolable regard and respect for you, and all others animated by a spirit of such true Patriotism.

Per Order, BENJAMIN BODEN, *Town-Clerk*.
Marblehead, July 16, 1768.

N. B. *The afore-mentioned Town-Meeting was convened upon the Petition of* NINETY TWO *of the Freeholders of said Town, and said Meeting was fuller than ever known.*

QUEBEC, *June* 6.

By letters received at Montreal from Detroit, we have accounts, that two men, belonging to Isaac Todd, Esq; have been killed by the Indians, by which he has been a considerable sufferer; and that other English traders have shared the same fate. It is much to be feared, that John Chinn, and others who are on the same spot, near Lake Superior, will meet with the same unhappy misfortune, and that disturbances will become more general among the Indians.

Monday last, Peter Stewart, master of a Sloop, by the ill effects of liquor, was so deprived of his senses, that he jumped overboard, and was unfortunately drowned.

NEWBERN, (in North-Carolina) June 10.

Among the many schemes of frugality and oeconomy adopted by our northern neighbours, in these times of distress, we observe Labradore or Hyperion Tea to be ushered into the most polite companies, and almost universally used as a succedaneum to that most pernicious and destructive plant Bohea, which annually drains America of some thousands. As distress and poverty stalks among us equal to any thing among our neighbours, we would, with due deference to the refined tastes of the ladies, recommend to them the use of Yeopann Tea. This plant is much used among the lower sort, is of great efficacy when taken physically, being a powerful sudorific; is no exotic, but a domestic of almost every sandy plantation in this province. We hope therefore soon to have the pleasure of informing the public, that at a meeting of the ladies on such a day, at such a place, such a number of skeins of thread were spun; after which they regaled with Yeopann Tea.

It appears by the last accounts from England, that Lord Hillsborough, the American Secretary, has positively declared himself against paper currency, at a meeting of several colony agents who waited on him upon that head. If the colonies are restrained a paper currency, it is easy to foresee the ruinous consequences; this province in particular now labours under the greatest distress for want of a medium in trade, as we have not more than 60,000 l. now in circulation, for a province that has more than double that number of inhabitants.

Last week the sloop Sally, Zephaniah Pinkham, master, belonging to Richard Ellis, Esq; of this place, cleared out on a whaling voyage, being completely fitted for that purpose, the whole apparatus having been imported from Boston. As this is the first vessel from this town that has been fitted out on that scheme, it is to be hoped, should she be successful, it will determine others to pursue so valuable a branch of business; especially at a time when this province stands in so great need of a better staple than naval stores.

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) June 23.

Friday evening last, Mr. Thomas Richardson, late of this city, merchant, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning, which melted his watch, shoe & knee buckles. He was sitting in a room in Baltimore-Town, with another person, at a small distance, who was struck down, but soon recovered.

NEW-HAVEN, July 8.

The young man mentioned in our last, to have been killed by diving in North-Haven River, belonged to Salisbury in New-Hampshire; his Name was John Gill, tho' he had gone by the name of Benjamin Smith ever since he resided in this town; but just before he expired he informed his Employer of his right Name.

We hear from Simsbury, that Mr. William Case of that town, a worthy and respected man, being at Mr. Jeremiah Cases's at Suffrage in Simsbury, and going to bed hearty and chearful on Monday night last, was found dead on Tuesday Morning. Such a sudden and awful instance of mortality greatly affected the people in his neighbourhood; and on wednesday the corps was brought into the meeting-house of Simsbury old society were a sermon adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Viets, Missionary. After which the remains were interred according to the ceremonies of the church.

PROVIDENCE, June 18.

From Glouceſter we are informed, that one Foſter, who was ſuſpected of being concerned in the Murder of a Baſtard Child at that Place, an Officer, with a Number of the Inhabitants, went to his Houſe laſt Wedneſday Night, in order to take him; but he refuſed to ſurrender, and produced a Piſtol, declaring he would defend himſelf, whereupon the Officer entered the Houſe, with a Piſtol in his Hand, when Foſter was ſhot through the Body, and died in a few Hours after.

a as the Molaſ. Act. pa. 9.—The Glaſs Act pa. 735. Vol 1.—Mutiny Act pa. 274.
b Vid. pa: 167 in the margin For y^e Preſerences

New-York, July 11.

On Tuesday last, the Day to which the General Assembly of this colony were prorogued, his Excellency the Governor was pleased further to prorogue them to Tuesday the 13th of September next.

By letters from the Grenades, we learn, that a Duel was lately fought at that island, between Capt. Gordon, of the regulars, and a merchant of that place, in which the former was killed. It seems Capt. Gordon fired his pistol three times at the merchant, and wounded him twice, his antagonist's pistol missing fire every time, but being favored with a different one from his second, the fourth attempt proved fatal to Capt. Gordon, being shot through the body, he died on the spot.

By Boats that came up yesterday, we learn, that there is a large ship, supposed to be a man of war, ashore on the East Bank.

Capt. Johnson, from Cadiz, informs, that letters were received by some of the English factors there, from Gibraltar, to the following effect, "That they were apprehensive of the Algerines declaring war with England, as the Dey of Algiers had made a demand of a large sum of money, from the Governor of Gibraltar, which he has thought proper to refuse."

Extract of a Letter from London, *March* 12.

"Before next packet sails, the election will be mostly over. Much money will be expended, much Riot will prevail; but there is no help for it. It is, in some measure, the unavoidable consequence of Liberty, which will every now and then run into Licentiousness.—But still, take us for all in all, we are the happiest nation this world ever contained: And I trust in Providence, that though our publick affairs may now and then wear an unpromising aspect, and unworthy men may sometimes force themselves into power, yet I hope before matters come to extremity, the nation will come to their senses, & not suffer a Fabric, the work of ages, and the envy of the rest of the world, to be materially injured. In this hope I, for my own part, remain very happy."

Boston, July 18. 1768.

We hear that the Answer of his Excellency *Horatio Sharpe*, Esq; Governor of the Province of Maryland, to the Address of the House of Delegates, published in our last, imported his Disappointment in the Effect of his Message, and his having Instructions to put an End to the Session (whether to dissolve or prorogue them he did not say) if they proceeded to any Measure in favor of Liberty.

Last Wednesday died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, after a long and lingering Illness, in the 30th Year of his Age, greatly lamented, THOMAS WENTWORTH, Esq; second Son, of the Hon. MARK HUNKING WENTWORTH, and only Brother to his Excellency the GOVERNOR of that Province. He has left a sorrowful Widow, and five Children.

Capt. Trevett, who arrived at Newport last Week from Martineco, informs, that on his Passage, the 9th of June, he spoke with a Whaling Sloop, Capt. Benjamin Dallington, belonging to Boston, under the Lee of Guadaloupe, trying her Oil, having taken 8 Spermaceti Whales: Three days after, in lat. 20. long. 62. he spoke with a Schooner, Capt. Webb, from Salem, bound to St. Kitts, all well on board.

Capt. Morth, in a Schooner for Bristol, who sail'd last Saturday se'nnight, was obliged to put back on Tuesday, the Vessel having sprung a Leak, which having stop'd she sailed again on Friday.

At Anchor, off Castle William in Boston Harbour: His Majesty's Ships Romney of 50 Guns, Capt. Conner; Beaver of 16 Guns, Capt. Belew; Senegal of 14 Guns, Capt. Cookson; and two armed Schooners.

Last Friday the Managers of Faneuil-Lottery began Drawing Class Letter A.

At a general Association of the Pastors of the consociated Churches of the Colony of Connecticut, *convened at* Coventry, June 21, 1768.

VOTED, That the Thanks of this Body be returned to the Rev'd Dr. CHAUNCY of *Boston*, for the good Service he has done to the cause of Religion, Liberty and Truth, in his judicious Answer to the Appeal for an American Episcopate, and in his Defence of the *New-England* Churches & Colonies, against the unjust Reflections cast upon them in the Bishop of LANDAFF's Sermon before the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and that the Moderator present the same to the Doctor, and cause this Resolve to be published in one of the *Boston* News-Papers. A true Copy,

Attested, per NOAH WELLES, *Scribe*.

☞ *See the* SUPPLEMENT *for the Copy of a* LETTER *wrote by the late House of Representatives, and since transmitted to the Right Hon. the Earl of* HILLSBOROUGH, *&c.*——

To be sold by John Brown,

At the Manufactory-Hall, *near the Common, for a little more than the Sterling Cost,*

A few coarse and fine Hackles,

suitable for the cleaning of Flax or Hemp.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by THOMAS & JOHN FLEET, At the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill,

Ministers considered as Fellow-workers, who should be Comforters to each other, in the Kingdom of God. A SERMON preached before the MINISTERS of the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, at their Annual CONVENTION in BOSTON, *May* 26. 1768.

By JOHN TUCKER, A. M.

Pastor of the First Church in *Newbury*.

☞ *Subscribers are desired to send for their Books.*

TO BE SOLD,

A strong hearty Negro BOY, about 18 Years old, has had the Small Pox, can do most sorts of Work, and would do well in the Country. Enquire of the Printers.

Wanted, A Servant Maid, to go with a Family to *Halifax*, that can be well recommended, who understands dressing plain Victuals, and can do all other Houshold Work.——Enquire of the Printers.

If any Person has a Demand on the Estate of Mr. *William Corbett*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, he may be immediately paid on applying and bringing satisfactory Proof to *Thomas Gray*, Executor to the Testament of the deceased. Those that are indebted are desired to be as speedy as possible in making Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

At such a Rate as that it may be thought that the Income will pay the Interest and Repairs.

The following Estates in the Town of *Boston*,

A House three Rooms on a Floor, well finished, with good Accommodations, the Land 25 Feet Front, 156 Feet Rear, with a large Brick Store behind the House, and before it a Building improved by Mr. *Barber* as an Insurance-Office, near to Dr. *Clark*'s in Fore-street, at the North-End.

A House in Sheaff-street, leading from the late Dr. *Cutler*'s Church to the North Burying Ground, four Rooms on a Floor, well finished, now improved in two Tenements.

A House of two Tenements, fronting the Old North-Meeting-House Square, with a small Tenement adjoining in Bell-Alley.

And two Lotts of Land No. 28 and 51, at the West End of the Town.

Any Person minded to purchase may apply to *Thomas Gray*.

Whereas the late Company of *John* and *Thomas Stevenson* is dissolved by the Death of the said *John*, he the said *Thomas* finds himself necessitated in this Way to call upon all Persons indebted to the late Company (as well as to *Thomas* in his own personal Right) immediately to make Payment to *Robert Moodie*, Merchant, at his Store near Faneuil-Hall, in *Boston*: But all those Debtors who live in or near the Town of *Hingham* (where the said *Thomas* now keeps Store) may make Payment to him there. And all those Debtors who shall neglect Payment may expect to be sued to next *October* Court. *Boston, July* 18. 1768.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } Boston, *July* 11. 1768.

All Persons claiming Property in the Schooner Betsey, 2 Hogsheads and 28 Tierces of Molasses, seized on the 20th Day of June last, by *George Lyde*, Esq; Deputy Surveyor and Searcher for the Port of *Boston*, for Breach of the Acts of Trade; are hereby notified to appear (if they see fit) at a Court of Vice-Admiral, to be holden at *Boston*, on Tuesday the 19th Day of *July* Instant, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Schooner and Molasses, should not be adjudged to remain Forfeit, pursuant to an Information filed in said Court for that Purpose.

By Order of Court, EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Regr.*

THIS DAY Published,

And to be sold by Nicholas Bowes, *opposite the Old Brick-Meeting-House in Cornhill.* [Price 6d]

An INQUIRY

Whether the Scriptures enjoin the Kiss of Charity, as the Duty of the Disciples of Christ, in their Church-Fellowship in all Ages.——Or, only allowed it to the first Disciples, in Consequence of the Custom that then prevailed.

Occasioned by a LETTER lately published by CONSTANT ROCKMAN, M. A.

Intitled, "a Modest Account concerning the Salutations and Kissings in ancient Times," &c.

Containing some Remarks thereupon.

Where may be had,

The above Letter, by Constant Rockman, A.M.

THIS EVENING (Monday)

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By *JOHN GERRISH*,

At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

Feather Beds, Bedsteds, Looking Glass, Pewter Dishes, and other House Furniture.—— Also—Broad-Cloths, Serges, Plaid, &c. London Cloth-Serges mixed, Cottons, Calicoes, fine Linens, Sheeting,—fine Checks,—Handkerchiefs,—Leather Breeches, Stockings, Breeches Patterns, &c. &c.

This Evening—(*MONDAY*)—North-End.

Samuel Fletcher

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON:

Imports and Sells cheap for Cash,

A great Variety of Calicoes
Bohea Tea by the Chest
Hyson ditto
a new assortment of Glass & China Ware
color'd Jeans
Damascus
Cambricks and Lawns
Mens & Womens worsted and thread Hose
silk, romall, lungee and bandanno Hand kerchiefs
Callimanco of all colours
Durants of all colours
Shalloons and Tammies of all colours
cotton Gowns
chip Hatts per dozen
Lutestrings and Mantuas
Broglios
Pins of all sorts
Broad-Cloths of all colours
German Serges
ditto Sagathies and Duroys
double Camblet
cotton Velvet
yellow Holland
twist and metal Buttons
fine Bed-tick
7-8th and yard wide Linnen
Dowlass
Breeches Patterns
Sergedenim
pound Threads
Mens Felt Hatts per case
Cutlery ware
Shoes, Clogs and Goloshoes
Russia Linnen and Diaper
Taffities and Persians
scarlet, striped & green Caps
letter'd Garter-ing
emboss'd Serges
fine copperplate and check Furniture blue and white and red and white yard wide Baize
Ratteens
Beaver-coating
Duffills
drab Kerseys
sewing Silk of all colours
silk and hair and silk twist ditto
Looking-Glasses 7-qrs to 9-qrs.
Blankets
Ozenbrigs and Ticklenburg
white Flannel
Swanskin.

ALSO,

A new assortment of Spice,
Salt-petre
Indigo
Mustard
Earthen Ware
Nails,
Many Grocery Goods, very cheap for Cash only.

Thomas Lee

Has just imported in the late Ships from LONDON,

A variety of English and India Goods, to be sold very reasonable at his Store in Kingstreet,

IRish Linens of all widths and prices
Assortment of Checks of all prices
a variety of chinces, calicoes & printed linens
Oznabrigs and dowlass
Russia & English sheeting
Ginghams for waistcoats
Pengo lawns & sprig sattins
long sattins and figur'd modes
Silk mitts and gloves
Worsted ditto & ditto
Plain white & black gauze
Sprig'd & flower'd ditto
Sewing silks all colors
Shoe bindings & qualities
Pins, tapes and snail trimmings
Mens castor & felt hats
Boys furr'd hats
Ladies riding hats

GErman serges and broad cloths
Sagathies and duroys
Strip'd & plain camblets
Black taffaties
Calimancoes & tammies
Cotton & thread hose
Womens superfine India cotton hose
Stationary
Paper hangings, very low
Worsted hose and breeches patterns
Mens silk gloves
Thread ditto
Gold & silver lac'd hats
Wide & narrow gold and silver lace
Prussian & other bindings
Knee garters
Cord, chain and thread
Gold and silver basket buttons, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an elegant Assortment of silver'd and other Ribbons, which Articles he will sell (as usual) at 11 for 1, O. T. by the Piece (for Cash) or 10½ by the Trunk, containing from 40l. to 50l. from the Maker's printed List in *London*.

☞ Cash given for POT-ASH.

Custom-House Boston, *July* 16. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Coggeshall, Williams, Smith, Olds, Odell and Higgins from Connecticut; Starry from Rhode Island, Darracot from Grenada & Turks-Island; Landale from Grenada; Atwood from Annapolis-Royal; Cockran from Hispaniola; Hoskins from Esequibo; Parker from Philadelphia; Wier from Magdalen-Island: Hatch from Louisburgh, Marnan from No. Carolina; Price from Guadaloupe; Atkins from Newfoundland; Sandford from Virginia.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Kennedy for Bilboa; Coggeshall, Williams, Odell & Smith for Connecticut: Gerrish for Europe; Smith & Brown for Newfoundland; Thatcher for Maryland; Parker for Philadelphia; Lurtry for Virginia.

CLEARED-OUT.

Higgins, Lewis, Rice, Rogers & Hurd for Connecticut: Hall for London; Doble, Cazneau & Smith for Newfoundland; Martin & Dawes for Maryland.

Vid page 162. 1 pa. 173.

From the Providence Gazette, of Saturday *July* 9.

To the PRINTERS.

IF the Design of the Earl of Hillſborough's Letter, of the 21ſt of April laſt, to the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, was to detach and divert them from uniting with the Continent, in all legal Endeavours, for a Removal of general Grievances, he hath miſſed of his Aim. This Colony is but the more confirmed of the Neceſſity of a general Union, when the Oppreſſion is common. This I think I may ſay, after having heard no one, even during the Seſſion of Aſſembly in which that Letter was read, expreſs the leaſt Cenſure of the Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, for writing the circular Letter complained of; but, on the contrary, that Proceeding is univerſally approved of. If it be the Privilege of every Subject to petition to the King, it is undoubtedly the Right of a whole Country to unite in a Supplication for Redreſs of Grievances, which equally effect them all. This Colony have adopted the Meaſures recommended to them by their Brethren of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and a Committee hath been appointed to prepare a Draft of a Petition on the Subject recommended, who will ſoon report to the Aſſembly, notwithſtanding the Earl's Letter; and there cannot be the leaſt Doubt, but that ſuch Petition will be forwarded as ſoon as may be, as at the Time when his ſurprizing Letter was received, the Aſſembly were addreſſed by the Speaker of the Houſe of Burgeſſes in Virginia, on the Subject contained in the circular Letter from Boſton, wherein the Sentiments of that ancient and reſpectable Government appear to coincide with thoſe of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to which Addreſs the Houſe directed their Speaker to ſend an Anſwer, and ſignify their full Approbation of the Sentiments therein contained, and to aſſure him, that Meaſures ſimilar to thoſe taken in that Dominion ſhould be purſued. And I am authoriſed to ſay, that an Anſwer from our Houſe of Commons, in this Colony, to the Letter from Boſton, would have been ſent, and made public, had it not been for the Intervention of ſome ſpecial Buſineſs, which engroſſed the Attention of the Houſe ſo much, during their Seſſion of only three or four Days Continuance, that they omitted to give any particular Direction to their Speaker in that Behalf, many of the Houſe ſuppoſing he would have written an *Anſwer ex Officio*, as the Houſe had entered into the Meaſures recommended.

Upon a Re-examination of the circular Letter from the Maſſachuſetts-Bay (with all due Submiſſion to the Sagacity of his Lordſhip) nobody amongſt us can diſcover any dangerous or factious Tendency therein, or conceive it to be calculated to inflame the Minds of the King's Subjects in the Colonies, or to promote any unwarrantable Combinations, or to ſubvert any Principles of the Conſtitution: We rather think it a Meaſure of the higheſt Expediency—that the Principles therein held forth are right, and in which all the Colonies on the Continent are unanimous in Sentiment. A Receſſion of one Jot from the Principles contained in that Letter, would be dangerous to the general Safety; and from the Reception it hath met with, we hope that the Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay will have the Fortitude to endure all Extremities, rather than reſcind any Reſolutions that gave Birth to it.

One would think, that a joint Supplication would meet with a more gracious Reception than ſeparate and different Prayers. In public and joint Worſhip of the Supreme Being, a ſpecial Promiſe of a Bleſſing is annexed. Is it not very ſtrange, then, that the Miniſter ſhould attempt to make us believe, that the Recommendation from the principal Government to the ſeveral Legiſlatures in this remote Part of the World, to join in beſeeching our gracious Sovereign to conſider and remove our Griefs, is dangerous or factious? He might, as well perſuade us, that in a Time of Peſtilence or Famine, an united Supplication to Heaven to remove the Calamity was an unwarrantable Combination.

Unleſs the Colonies are for tamely yielding up every valuable Privilege, the Miniſter ought to be plainly told, that let his ſingle Opinion be what it may, they ſo far underſtand their own liberties, that they will at all Times, when they ſee fit, confer together, and correſpond about their joint Concernments, without aſking his Leave, and that they have a lawful Right ſo to do.

If our Petitions are prevented from reaching the Royal Ear—if the moſt dutiful Supplications are called unwarrantable Combinations—and, in fine, if Legiſlation in this Country is ſuſpended, becauſe we decently declare our Rights, and pray for a Continuance of them, of what Uſe are Agents at the Court of Great-Britain? If I might adviſe in this Matter, I would propoſe a general Revocation of their Powers, and a Diſcontinuance of any further Commerce or Buſineſs with the Inhabitants of a Country, who, being only Fellow-Subjects, would tyrannize over us.

ROGER MARTYN.

Colony of Rhode Iſland, July 5, 1768.

The Mineral Spring and Bath at *Newtown*,

are now ready for Uſe, the great Benefit received from it laſt Year, by Numbers, is ſo well known, as to ſufficiently recommend it; conſtant Attendance is given at all Hours by W. PARK.

N. B. Any Perſon inclining to board near the Spring, will find good Accommodations at ſaid *Park's* or in the Neighbourhood.

Gilbert Deblois

Notifies his Town and Country Cuſtomers, That he has imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL, a large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh & India GOODS, Cutlery, Ironmongery, and other Hard Wares, with ſome Articles not uſually imported, which are all put up by the Makers on the very loweſt Terms, and are to be Sold very cheap at his Shop & Store, near the Rev'd Dr. *Sewall's* Meeting-Houſe, oppoſite the Bottom of School-Street, by Wholeſale and Retail.—☞ Country Traders and others, may be as well ſupplied by Letter as if preſent themſelves; as he deals only in ready Money and makes no Abatement from the Prices firſt aſked.

A neat Aſſortment of China Diſhes, Plates, Bowls, Terenes, Tea Cups & Saucers, Butter Boats, &c. &c.—Beſt Violins, Flutes, Roman Strings, Drums, Trumpets, &c.—Nails, Tacks, Brads, Lead, Shot, Steel, Glaſs, Braſs Kettles, Powder, Flints, &c. All widths of Iriſh Linnens, Garlix, Dowlaſs, Sheeting, Table Cloths, Huckaback, Toweling, Clouting Diapers, &c. Very handſome hard mettle Communion Flaggons, Bottle Cranes and all ſorts Pewter ware of the beſt Quality, Ladies neweſt faſhion'd Sattin and Sarſnet Hatts, Bonnetts, Cloaks and Scarffs, neat Steel Sugar Knippers, Bottle-Springs, Pinking Irons and Ivory Scratchbacks, Mahogany Cheeſe Boards, Bottle and Diſh Stands, Comb Trays, Lady's work Baſkets with every other ſort. A great Variety of Neweſt faſhion Ribbons, Fans, Flowers, Silk & Leather Mitts, Gloves, &c. A large Aſſortment Engliſh and Dutch Looking-Glaſſes, Floor Brooms, Fiſh, Fleſh & all other ſorts Bruſhes, Dreſt Dolls, Ivory Thimbles, &c. Mens, Womens & Childrens Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe & Gloves, Womens and Boys white Furr'd Hatts, with all ſorts Mens & Boys black Felt Caſtor and Beaverett ditto, Chip Hatts, a beautiful aſſortment neweſt faſhion Shoe & Knee Buckles, Coat and Breaſt Buttons, Sleeve Buttons, Pins & Needles, &c. Very genteel plain & figur'd Luteſtrings, Damaſk, Ducapes, Tabbys, Perſians and Taffatys.—Sickles, Mops, Corks, Locks, Hinges, Latches, Hammers, Gimblets, Box & Flatt Irons, Candleſticks, Snuffers, Scarlet, Crimſon and all ſorts faſhionable coloured Broad-Cloths, &c. Sagathies, Duroys, Fuſtians, Thickſetts, Dimothys, with Trimmings to ſuit, London Wool & Hatters Cards, Knives, and Forks, Cuttoes, Penknives, Steel Sciſſers, Shears, Razors, Carving Knives, &c. Plain, figur'd and corded Gauzes, Muſlins, Lawn Handkerchiefs & Aprons, Cambricks & Lawns, corded and flower'd Dimothy, beſt French and other ſorts of Wax Stone and Garnet Necklaces and Earings, Hatt Trimmings, black Bone, Blond, Trolley and Breſſells Laces, Sadlers Fringes, Laces, Horſe and Chaiſe Whips, Curb Bitts, Sitrrup Irons, Curry Combs, &c. All colors of Callamanco, Tammy, Cambiets, Poplins, Brolioes, Grizetts, Silveretts and other new-faſhion'd Stuff.—— Choice Bohea and Hyſon Tea, Tin Cullenders, Pepper Boxes, jappan'd Jacks, a great variety Callicoes, Chints and printed Linnens, Bed Furniture, Blankets, Cotton Counterpins, Mancheſter Checks of all widths, 7 8th & yard wide black Silk Handkerchiefs, with all ſorts Linnen ditto, very genteel white figur'd Sarſnet, with Sattins and Modes of all colors, Nutmegs, Pepper, Cinnamon, &c. German Serges, Kerſeys, Flannels and all other coarſe Goods, Mens & Womens Velvets, Green, Blue and other hair Pluſhes: With a great number of other Articles too tedious to mention in an Advertiſement.

☞ Likewiſe, A Negro Boy at 16 Years of Age, Sold for no Fault.

Samuel Allyne Otis

Has juſt imported and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at STORE, No. 5. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail.

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars, by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Ct.
Cotton-Wool, Pepper,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,
Spices of all Kinds
Bar-Iron and Steel
Cordage, Cod Lines,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Quart Bottles,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Glaſs,
Frying Pans,
Time Glaſſes,
Gun-Powder, Shot,
Twine,

IRiſh Linnens,
Cotton Checks,
½, ⅞ & yard wide Garlets,
Pins of all Numbers,
Ticklinburg & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps,
Belladine Sewing Silk,
An Aſſortment Callicoes,
Beſt London Scythes and Sickles,
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails,
Roll Brimſtone,
Copperas, Allum,
Fine SALT by the Hogſhead or Buſhel.

N. B. BOHEA TEA and other Articles at ſaid STORE, very cheap as uſual.

For LONDON,
The Ship *Amazon, John Smith*, Maſter,
Burthen about 130 Tons,

Now laying at the North Side of the Long Wharf, having one Half of her Cargo engag'd will ſail ſoon.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to PETER HUGHES, at his Store in King-ſtreet, or the Maſter on Board.

THE TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE

hereby gives public Notice to the Conſtables, and other Collectors of Taxes in the ſeveral Towns within the *Province*, that he deſigns to iſſue forth his Warrants of Diſtreſs againſt every Conſtable or Collector that ſhall be delinquent on the Firſt of *September* next, for Taxes for the Year 1766.

And the SHERIFFS of the reſpective *Counties* are hereby notified forthwith to make Returns of the Executions delivered to them by the Treaſurer, and to pay into the Treaſury what Sums of Money they have ſeverally received for Fines, &c.

THE COLLECTORS OF EXCISE that remain in Arrears to the Government, are alſo notified to come and ſettle their Accompts with the Treaſurer, on or before the Firſt Day of *September* next, which will effectually prevent his taking thoſe Meaſures that will be expenſive to them, as well as diſagreeable to him.

HIS MAJESTY's JUSTICES of the Peace in the reſpective Counties in this *Province*, are alſo called upon to obſerve and conform to the following Paragraph of a Law of this Province, entitled, "An Act for rendering an Accompt of Fines &c." made and paſſed in the 13th Year of William the third.——"And be it further enacted, that all "and every Juſtice and Juſtices of the Peace, at the "end of every Six Months, ſhall render and deliver "to the Treaſurer and Receiver General of this "Province, for the Time being, County and Town "Treaſurer reſpectively, a perfect Schedule or Ac"compt of all Fines, Amerciaments, Monies, and "Forfeitures, impoſed, ſet or forfeited before ſuch "Juſtice or Juſtices out of Court, due to his Ma"jeſty,——on Pain of forfeiting the Sum of Five "Pounds to his Majeſty, towards Support of the "Government; or to ſuch County or Town re"ſpectively, for the defreying of County or Town "Charges, being duly convicted of Neglect therein "to be ſued for and recovered by the Treaſurer and "Receiver General of the Province, or ſuch County "or Town Treaſurer, for the Time being."

Treaſurer's Office, July 11. 1768.

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith

In KING-STREET.

A compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the SPRING TRADE, in which is an elegant and faſhionable Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods,—the whole procured on the very beſt TERMS, & will be ſold for the loweſt Advance (by Wholeſale) for Caſh or ſhort Credit. *N. B.* Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Pewter, Gun-Powder, Shot, Cutlery Ware, Indigo, Ruſſia Duck, and a few Caſks of new RICE.

Caſh given for good Pot and Pearl Aſh.

Robert Duncan

At his Shop next Door to the Heart & Crown *in Cornhill*, Boſton, *has imported in the laſt Veſſels from* LONDON,

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which for the Caſh he will ſell without exception (the quality being equal) as low as can be bought out of any Shop or Store in Town,—— Alſo about 500 Barrels of Tar, 20 Barrels Rozin, a Quantity of Hog's Fat, and Snake-Root, &c. which will be ſold very low, if applied for immediately.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Edmund Quincy*, 3d. late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have Demands on the ſame, are alſo deſired to ſend in their Accounts for Settlement to *Samuel Quincy, Joſiah Quincy*, jun. or *Oliver Wendell*, Executors of the ſaid *Edmund's* laſt Will.

N. B. All Perſons who are poſſeſſed of Books belonging to ſaid Deceaſed, are requeſted to return them to ſaid Executors.

To be Sold for CASH,
A few Pieces Gulix Hollands,
at the Sterling Coſt,
Enquire at STORE No. 20. on the Long Wharf.

TO BE LET,
A Houſe in Cold-Lane, oppoſite Sudbury-Street, in two Tenements, and in good Repair.——Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Ovid. pa. 166 in the Margin, where may be ſeen the Preference.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1712.)

MONDAY, July 18. 1768.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER wrote by the House of Representatives, in the last Session of the General Assembly, and since transmitted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, *occasioned by his Lordship's* extraordinary *Letter to the Governor of this Province, of the 22d of April last.*

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *June* 30. 1768.

My LORD,

HIS Excellency the Governor of this Province has been pleased to communicate to the House of Representatives extracts of a letter he had received from your Lordship, dated Whitehall, 22d of April, 1768; wherein it is declared to be the royal pleasure, that he should require of them, in his Majesty's name, to rescind the Resolution, which gave birth to a circular letter, from the Speaker of the last House, and to declare their disapprobation of and dissent to that rash and hasty proceeding.

The House are humbly of opinion, that a requisition from the Throne of this nature, to a British House of Commons, has been very unusual: Perhaps there has been no such precedent since the revolution: If this be the case, some very aggravated representations of this measure must have been made to his Majesty, to induce him to require of *this* House, to rescind a Resolution of a former House, upon pain of forfeiting their existence: For, my Lord, the House of Representatives, duly elected, are constituted by the royal charter, the representative body of his Majesty's faithful commons of this Province, in the General Assembly.—Your Lordship is pleased to say, that his Majesty considers this step "as evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of Parliament:" The House therefore thought it their indispensible duty, immediately to revise the Letter referred to; and carefully to recollect as far as they were able, the sentiments which prevailed in that House, to induce them to revert to, and resolve on the measure.

It may be necessary to observe, that the people in this Province have attended with a deep concern, to the several Acts of the British Parliament, which impose duties and taxes on the Colonies; not for the purpose of regulating the trade, but with the sole intention of raising a revenue. This concern, my Lord, so far from being limited within the circle of a few inconsiderate persons, is become universal: The most respectable for fortune, rank and station, as well as probity and understanding in the Province, with very few exceptions, are alarmed with apprehensions of the fatal consequences, of a power, exercised in any one part of the British empire, to command and apply the property of their fellow subjects at discretion! This consideration prevailed on the last House of Representatives, to resolve on a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to the King, the common head and father of *all* his people, for his gracious interposition, in favor of his subjects of *this* Province.—If your Lordship, whom his Majesty has honored with the American department, has been instrumental in presenting a Petition, so interesting to the well-being of his loyal subjects here, this House beg leave to make their most grateful acknowledgment, and to implore your continued aid and patronage.

As all his Majesty's North American subjects, are alike affected by these parliamentary revenue Acts, the former House very justly supposed, that each of the Assemblies on the continent, would take such methods of obtaining redress, as should be thought by them respectively to be regular & proper: And being desirous, that the several applications should harmonize with each other, they resolved on their circular letter; wherein their only view seems to be, to advertise their sister Colonies of the measures *they* had taken upon a *common* and important concern, without once calling upon them, to adopt those measures or any other.

Your Lordship, surely, will not think it a crime in that House, to have taken a step, which was perfectly consistent with the constitution; and had a natural tendency to compose the minds of his Majesty's subjects of this and his other colonies, until in his royal clemency he should afford them relief: At a time, when it seemed to be the evident design of a party, to prevent calm, deliberate, rational and constitutional measures from being pursued; or to stop the distresses of the people from reaching his Majesty's ear, and consequently to precipitate them into a state of desperation, and melancholy extremity! Thus, my Lord, it appears to this House: And your Lordship will impartially judge, whether a representation of it to his Majesty as a measure "of an inflammatory nature"—as a step evidently tending "to create unwarrantable combinations," and "to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of the Parliament," be not injurious to the Representatives of this people, and an affront to his Majesty himself.

An attempt, my Lord, to impress the royal mind, with a jealousy of his faithful subjects, for which there are no just grounds, is a crime of the most malignant nature; as it tends to disturb and destroy that mutual confidence between the Prince and the subjects, which is the only true basis of public happiness and security: Your Lordship, upon enquiry may find that such base and wicked attempts have been made.

It is an inexpressible grief to the people of this Province, to find *repeated* censures falling upon them, not from ministers of state alone, but from Majesty itself! Grounded on letters and accusations from the Governor, a sight of which, tho' repeatedly requested of his Excellency, is refused.—There is no evil of this life which they so sensibly feel, as the displeasure of their Sovereign: It is a punishment, which they are assured his Majesty would never inflict, but upon a representation of the justice of it from his Servants whom he confides in.—Your Lordship will allow the House to appeal to your own candor, upon the grievous hardship of their being made to suffer so severe a misfortune, without ever being called to answer for themselves, or even made acquainted with the matters of charge alledged against them: A right, which by the common rules of society, founded in the eternal laws of reason and equity, they are justly intitled to. The House is not willing to trespass upon your patience: They *could* recite numbers of instances, since Governor Bernard has been honored by his Majesty to preside over this Province, of their suffering the King's displeasure, thro' the instrumentality of the Governor, intimated by the Secretary of State, without the least previous notice, that they had ever deviated from the path of their duty. This, they humbly conceive, is just matter of complaint, and it may serve to convince your Lordship, that his Excellency has not that tender feeling for his Majesty's subjects, which is characteristick of a good Governor, and of which the Sovereign affords an illustrious example.

It is the good fortune of the House to be able to show, that the measure of the last House, referred to in your Lordship's letter to the Governor, has been grossly misrepresented, in all its circumstances: And it is matter of astonishment, that a transaction of the House, the business of which is constantly done in the open view of the world, could be thus colored; a transaction, which by special order of the House was laid before his Excellency, whose duty to his Majesty, is, at least, not to misinform him.

His Excellency could not but acknowledge in justice to that House, that moderation took place in the beginning of the session: This is a truth, my Lord: It was a principle with the House, to conduct the affairs of government in their department, so as to avoid the least occasion of offence: As an instance of their pacific disposition, they granted a further establishment, for one of his Majesty's garrisons in the Province, rather to gratify his Excellency who had requested it, than from a full conviction of its necessity.—But your Lordship is informed, that this moderation "did not continue;" and that "instead of a spirit of prudence & respect to the constitution, which seemed at that time to influence the conduct of a large majority of the members, a thin House, at the end of the session, presumed to revert to, and resolve on a measure of an inflammatory nature."—That it was an "unfair proceeding,"—"contrary to the real sense of the House"—and "procured by surprize.—My Lord, the journals and minutes of the House will prove the contrary of all this: And to convince your Lordship, the House beg leave to lay before you, the several Resolutions, relating to these matters, as they stand recorded.

The House having finished their petition to the King, and their letters to divers of his Majesty's ministers; a motion was regularly made, on the 21st of January, *which was the Middle of the Session*, and a resolution was then taken, to appoint a time to consider the expediency of writing to the Assemblies of the other Colonies on this continent, with respect to the importance of their joining with them in petitioning his Majesty at this time. Accordingly, on the day assigned, there being eighty-two members present, a number always allowed to be sufficient to make a full House, the question was debated; in consequence of which a motion took place, that letters be wrote to the several Assemblies of the Provinces and Colonies on the Continent, acquainting them that the House had taken into consideration the difficulties to which they are, and must be reduced, by the operation of the late acts of Parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the Colonies, and have resolved on a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to his Majesty for redress, and also upon proper representations to his Majesty's ministers on the subject: And to desire that they would severally take such constitutional measures thereupon, as they should judge most proper. And the question upon the motion passed in the negative.—On Thursday the 4th of February, it was moved in the House, that the foregoing question be reconsidered, so far as to leave it at large; and conformable to a standing rule of the House, that no vote or order shall be reconsidered at any time, unless the House be as full as when such vote or order was passed; the number in the House was called for, and it appearing that eighty two members were present,* the question was put and passed in the affirmative by a large majority: And by an immediate subsequent resolve, the first vote was ordered to be erased.—The same day, the resolution which gave birth to the circular letter took place; a question being regularly moved and fairly debated, whether the House would appoint a committee to prepare a letter to be sent to each of the Houses of Representatives and Burgesses on the Continent, to inform them of the measures which this House has taken with regard to the difficulties arising from the acts of Parliament for levying duties and taxes on the American Colonies, and report to the House, which passed in the affirmative; and a committee was appointed accordingly: This committee, after deliberation a week, reported the letter which was read in the House and accepted almost unanimously; and fair copies of the same were ordered to be taken for the Speaker to sign and forward as soon as might be: And this day there were eighty-three members in the House.

The day following an order passed, that a fair copy of the letter be transmitted to *Dennis DeBerdt*, Esq; in London. The design of which was, that he might be able to produce it, as necessity might require, to prevent any misrepresentation of its true spirit and design.

On Saturday the 13th of February, in order that no possible occasion might be taken by the Governor to think that the debates and resolutions were designed to be kept a secret from his Excellency, the House came into the following Resolution, viz. Whereas this House hath directed, that a letter be sent to the several Houses of Representatives and Burgesses of the British Colonies on the Continent, setting forth the sentiments of the House, with regard to the Great Difficulties that must accrue by the operation of divers acts of Parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the Colonies, with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue; and their proceedings thereon, in a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to the King, and such representations to his Majesty's ministers, as they apprehend may have a tendency to obtain redress: And whereas it is the opinion of this House, that all effectual methods should be taken, to cultivate an harmony between the several branches of this Government, as being necessary to promote the prosperity of his Majesty's Government in this Province: Resolved, That a committee wait on his Excellency the Governor, and acquaint him that a copy of the letter aforesaid will be laid before him as soon as it can be drafted; as well as of all the proceedings of this House relative to said affair, if he shall desire it. And a committee was appointed, who waited on his Excellency accordingly.—On Monday following, the House resolved on the establishment already mentioned, which is observed only to shew your Lordship, that there was at this time no disposition in the House "to revive unhappy divisions and distractions so prejudicial to the true interest of Great-Britain and the Colonies."

The House beg leave to apologize to your Lordship, for the trouble given you, in so particular a narration of facts; which they thought necessary to satisfy your Lordship;—That the resolution of the last House, referred to by your Lordship, was not an unfair proceeding, procured by surprize in a thin House, as his Majesty has been informed; but the declared sense of a large majority, when the House was full: That the Governor of the Province was made fully acquainted with the measure; and never signified his disapprobation of it to the House, which

* *The same Number as before: It is to be observed that the House at that time consisted of about* 110 *Members: By the royal Charter* 40 *makes a Quorum; hence it appears that* 82 *Members are more than double the number sufficient legally to transact Business, and were then three Quarters of the whole House.*

Vide Pa. 59

which it is presumed he would have done, in duty to his Majesty, if he had thought it was of evil tendency: And that, therefore, that House had abundant reason to be confirmed in their own opinion of the measure, as being the production of moderation and prudence. And the House humbly rely on the Royal clemency, That to petition his Majesty, will not be deemed by him to be inconsistent with a respect to the British Constitution as settled at the Revolution by William the third: That to acquaint their fellow subjects, involved in the same distress of their having so done, in full hopes of success, even if they had invited the union of all America in one joint Supplication, would not be discountenanced by our gracious Sovereign, as a measure of an inflammatory nature: That when your Lordship shall in justice lay a true state of these matters before his Majesty, he will no longer consider them as tending to create unwarrantable combinations, or excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of the parliament: That he will then clearly discern, *who*, are of that desperate faction, which is continually disturbing the publick tranquility; and, that while his arm is extended, for the protection of his distressed and injured subjects, he will frown upon all those, who to gratify their own passions, have dared even to attempt to deceive him!

The House of Representatives of this Province, have more than once, during the Administration of Governor Bernard been under a necessity of intreating his Majesty's Ministers to suspend their further judgment, upon such Representations of the temper of the people, and the conduct of the Assembly, as they were able to make appear to be injurious. The same indulgence this House now beg of your Lordship: And beseech your Lordship to patronize them so far as to make a favorable Representation of their conduct to the King our Sovereign. It being the highest ambition of this House, and the people whom they represent, to stand before his Majesty in their just character of affectionate and loyal subjects.

Signed by the Speaker.

Lord H—lb—gh *upon his first entering upon the American department, has given such substantial proofs not only of his great affection towards us, but of his superior abilities as a statesman, as must lead Americans to repose the greatest confidence in him, & to forecast the happiest consequences from his administration—His circular letter to the Governors of the other colonies is a striking specimen of British policy, & will no doubt serve to convince the several colonies of the great impropriety of uniting among themselves to obtain redress of grievances, the most intollerable, and of the wisdom of one colony's treating another with contempt; in order to recommend themselves to ministerial mercy and indulgencies—His letters to Governor Barnard, requiring him to demand of the Assembly of the Massachusetts, their rescinding the resolution of a former house, or what amounts to the same thing, an immediate surrendering up the invaluable rights and privileges of their constituents, is wrote with an air and manner becoming the dignity of a Secretary of State, and must manifest to the world the extent of his abilities, the purity of his intentions, and the moderation of his views. There is one thing however which gives us too serious apprehensions, & that is, to perceive any part of administration giving so ready and full credit to what is reported to them concerning the dispositions and conduct of the people respecting the new regulations, by those who first projected them, and whose salaries, pensions and expectations, are wholly founded upon the establishment of an American revenue.—— Our humble and dutiful representations and petitions are not like to reach the royal hand; our legislature has been dissolved without allowing them time to go through the most important business, even that of a taxation, and no assembly of the people we are told upon the most urgent necessity can now be called in the old constitutional way, but must, if done at all, be summoned by a new power in a new way: Things are now tending faster than we could have wished to a most important crisis. —Those whose private views and evil machinations have thus precipitated affairs, must answer for the great event.——* ✓

Yesterday morning died here JOHN STEEL, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.

To be Sold by Private SALE,

For *One Hundred & Twenty Pounds*, Lawful Money,

A HOUSE at the Westerly Part of *Boston*, (late the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Fitch*, deceas'd) Butted and Bounded as follows, *viz.* South-east in the Front, on Spring-street there measuring sixty-seven Feet; Southwesterly on Land of Mr. *Hugh Mc Daniell*, there measuring ninety-five Feet; and Northeasterly on Land of Mr. *John Tudor*, there measuring eighty-seven Feet.

Enquire of J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

A Quantity of choice Sperma-Ceti Candles, warranted pure, to be sold cheap:——Also,

2 Pipes Sterling Madeira.

Monday, February.

HOwever supine, indolent or contented the enemies of the country may have represented the inhabitants in general to be, the apparent universal distress and vexation, so visible in the countenance and conduct of the people of all ranks among us, would lead one to form a quite contrary estimate of their condition. The more wealthy and sensible looking upon themselves deeply affected by facts rendering them more abject than the lowest of their menial servants, whose complaints can ever freely reach their Master's ear, and seldom fail of exciting compassion and obtaining redress.—The populace conceiving themselves deserted and exposed naked to the ravage of encreasing swarms of merciless Taskmasters, despairing of relief from any other quarter, endeavor by main force to break the snare and escape as a bird from the hand of the fowler.

This turbulent and distracted condition of the people calls loud for the interposition of some Gentlemen of steady principles and real Patriotism to advise and consult the best measures for their preservation in this dark and gloomy season, when it seems as if the legal mouths of the whole British America were to be totally and finally stopped. Neglected, the consequences may be such as the most secure will wish he had endeavored to prevent when he finds he can neither remedy nor avoid them.

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, June 9.

A calculation having been made of the value of the produce of this province, exported since the 1st of November last, and of what remains to be shipped by the same day in the present year, at the Charles Town market, it is reckoned to exceed *Half a million sterling*; exclusive of some thousand barrels of Rice, bought by our neighbours of Georgia, from those parts of *this* that border on *that* colony, and shipped from thence as their produce. There needs no other proof of the flourishing state of S. Carolina; nor of its importance to Great-Britain, than the number of shipping and seamen constantly employed in transporting its bulky commodities.

June 9. Letters from Barbados say, that John Gregs Esq; is appointed Collector of his Majesty's Custom, for this port, in the room of Daniel Moore, Esq;

For LONDON,

The Ship *Boscawen*,

Howard Jacobson, Master,

Now lying at *Rowe's* Wharf, Will sail with all possible Dispatch, having great Part of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN ROWE, at his Store on *Greene's* Wharf, or to the Master on board, *July* 18. 1768.

Fresh Lemmons.

Choice fresh *Lisbon* Lemmons, and as large Fruit in the general as commonly is, at *Four Dollars* per Box, and at *One Pistereen* per Doz. and so in proportion by the large & small Quantities.

Sold by JOHN CROSBY,

Lemmon-Trader,

At the Sign of the Basket of Lemmons, South End.

TO BE SOLD *for Want of Employment*,

A Negro Man that has been for many Years used to the Distilling Business: Any Person that inclines to purchase him, may enquire of the Printers for further Particulars.

All Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Anthony Brackett*, late of *Boston*, Innholder, deceased, are requested to adjust the same with *Joshua Brackett*, Administrator on said Estate.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Brackett*, late of *Boston*, Widow, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to *Thomas Brackett*, sole Executor of said deceased's last Will; and all Persons who have any Demands on said Estate are desired to bring in their Accounts.

N. B. Said *Brackets* has as neat a SULKEY as any in America to dispose of cheap for Cash.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

And entred upon immediately,

A good large convenient double House, situate in *Medford*, near the great Bridge, and but Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved and well accustomed as a Tavern, for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, two Sheds, and other Accommodations thereon.—For further Particulars, enquire of *Isaac Royal*, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

N. B. *As the Season is far advanced, £. 50 O. T. will be abated in the Rent.*

N. B. Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he would sell very reasonably.

LONDON, April 26.

It reported, that a certain Captain, now in the North, who has long been inspired with the enthusiastical spirit of Methodism, and often preaches to his company, will be desired to resign his command. This brings to our mind an anecdote of King George the second: A Colonel in a regiment of foot, at home, wrote a petition to his Majesty, requesting to exchange his Colonelship for one in a regiment then going to embark for America, concluding, as customary, with these words, *And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.* Whe King granted his request, and returned his petition to him in person, but first scratched out the word *pray*, and wrote over it *fight!*

By a letter from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, we are informed that all the brass ordnance, amounting to about 150, which were sometime since bro't from Cape Breton, had been mounted on the fortifications of that town and citadel, so that it is now reckoned one of the strongest places in Europe.

At the Huntingdon election we are told, that a Gentleman, extremely zealous for the cause of *Liberty* and *Independency*, put five guineas into a Freeholder's hand to vote for his friend, and gave a plumper. He pocketed the bribe, said the money would be of great service to his poor family, but that he had given his vote the day before for the two Lords.

They write from Paris, that a very curious Fowling piece, of a new invention, and weighing only seven pounds, had been presented, on the 24th past, to the King at Choisy. This piece discharges itself twenty four times in two minutes, only by laying hold of the barrel after the first shot, and then permitting it to make of itself a Semi-Circle from left to right, and afterwards from right to left. By this simple operation, it reloads and is ready again.

A humane member of a great assembly, we hear, intends bringing in a bill to prohibit under severe penalties all brutal diversions, such as cock fighting, bull-bating, &c. &c. for the future.

St. CHRISTOPHERS, May 11. 1768.

The following Lines were wrote by Mr. Joseph Miller, *formerly of* Boston, *in* New-England, *but now of this Island, on the Landing of his Excellency*

GENERAL WOODLEY,

Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ:
Instar veris enim, vultus ubi tuus
Affulsit populo, gratior it dies,
Et soles melius nitent. HOR.

PROud of the grateful present which she brings,
The tow'ring ship expands her canvass wings;
Her streamers, waving in the sportive breeze,
The happy Islander, transported, sees.
Th' auspicious chief, exulting, gains the land,
And shouts of joy resound along the strand,
Welcome! O welcome! to thy native isle,
Where balmy Peace, and chearful Plenty smile;
Where Liberty, celestial maid! resides;
And flowing Commerce rolls pactolean tides.
Come, Woodley! and assume thy destin'd seat;
Thy faithful people's fondest wish complete.
While sounds like these salute his well-pleas'd ear,
Sent from ten thousand tongues, with hearts sincere,
What noble ardour fires his gen'rous blood!
How glows his bosom for his country's good!
How mild a radiance glitters from his eyes!
What scenes of happiness in prospect rise!
With port majestic, lo! fair Science comes,
Array'd in all the pride of eastern looms,
Freedom and Peace conduct her o'er the plain,
And Art, her faithful handmaid, bears her train;
Honour unstain'd, and Virtue, here, advance;
The Graces, there, lead up the sprightly dance;
Apollo and the Muses, here, resort;
There, smiling Venus keeps her blythsome court;
Gay Bacchus, care-dispelling God! appears,
And bounteous Ceres, crown'd with golden ears.
Religion comes with sweet attractive grace;
Hypocrisy, abash'd, deserts the place;
The streams of Justice uncorrupted flow;
No fraud, nor force, these happy climes shall know;
Nor modest Merit blush to shew her face;
Nor vain Presumption dare usurp her place.
Now curs'd Detraction's dumb, pale Envy dead;
Revenge and malice to the shades are fled;
A smile now smooths the furrow'd brow of care;
The wretch, no more a prey to wild Despair,
Now laughs at poverty, disease, and pain;
And Grief, fell Grief! attempts his heart in vain.
Ev'n I (who to the very dregs have quaff'd:
Affliction's bitter, though salubrious, draught)
Now raise my drooping head, dismiss my fears,
And yet indulge a hope of happier years;
Blessing the day! left my native soil,
By Heav'n conducted to its fav'rite isle,
Fam'd for its fertile fields, and healthful air,
Its manly, gen'rous, sons, and virtuous fair,
Where life's remains, serene, shall glide away,
Secure, beneath a WOODLEY's gentle sway.

JOSEPH MILLER.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

† Lord Hillsborough ✓ vid. page 166 — in the Margin, where may be seen the Preferences. ‡ The Molass. Act pa. 9 — The Glass Act pa. 735 Vol. 1. — The Mutiny Act pa. 27 &c.